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*Cover Design:* The stairway in the Jones House at New Bern, North Carolina. This house and many other old buildings in New Bern are fittingly described in the article on page 4 of this issue.

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# IF I COULD TALK TO YOU

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT

*President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

AS the Fiftieth Anniversary approaches, the consciousness of the national character of our Society increases. As President General, I have repeatedly emphasized that the achievements of past years have been possible because our organization has always been distinctly a National Society. The confidence of our widely scattered membership in national projects is gratifying. Recently from distant Arizona comes this message: "Tucson Chapter sent one-half a year's scholarship to Tamasee. This marks the first scholarship ever to be sent from Arizona. I hope it is only a beginning of greater things."

Forty states hold conferences in the spring. In their plans for the Golden Jubilee, both local and national, may all of these conferences remember the Document Rooms to be built on the ground floor of Memorial Continental Hall. It is hoped that these rooms may be entirely completed by the time of the anniversary celebration October eleventh. The prompt cooperation of all states will therefore be appreciated. In their enthusiasm, states should not adopt local projects so great and demanding as to prevent assistance in the national ones.

In time of either national or world emergency our Society has always been awake to its responsibilities. In addition to our own prescribed work, the Daughters of the American Revolution have officially given substantial support to Belgian and Near East Relief, Flood Relief, the World Orphan Fund, the American Red Cross, and many other equally worthy causes. Perhaps at the moment no cause in addition to our own specific objects should bear upon us with greater force than the needs of the women and children in brave little Finland.

In response to requests from many sections of the country, the National Board of Management at its meeting on February first voted that the minutes of the Board hereafter be printed in and as a part of the Magazine, rather than as a supplement. The prompt helpfulness, both of the printer and of members of our staff, made possible the inclusion of the minutes of the February meeting in this issue. Members who feel themselves unfamiliar with the business of the National Society will find that the study of these minutes and the reports of the National Officers offers an extensive knowledge of the Society's problems and efforts.

In economy of space the official lists will be published but four times yearly. The directory of Committees sent each summer to all chapters becomes a permanent source of this information, but the quarterly printing in the Magazine will permit the record of changes occurring during the year.

Many of our members are unacquainted with the fact that for several years the Society has presented annually a bronze plaque to each of five classes of ships of the United States Navy for excellence in Anti-Aircraft Gunnery. The plaques are held temporarily by the winning ship of each class. The "U. S. S. Ranger" is the only ship to have won the award three years in succession. In recognition of this outstanding accomplishment, the National Board of Management voted that the plaque become the permanent property of this ship. A small bronze marker, recording this fact, has been attached to the plaque.

At the presentation ceremonies recently, more than eighty officers and men, who had participated in the "Ranger's" success during one or more of the three years, were present. The ship's paper records the satisfaction of the officers and men of the

"Ranger" and expresses grateful appreciation to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The enthusiasm and ability with which some new chapters adapt themselves to our program of activity may well serve as an example to chapters many years their senior. The accomplishments of the newest chapter in Georgia during its first year are worthy of mention. The chapter was organized within three weeks after the appointment of its organizing regent. The program of study for the first year was the D. A. R. Handbook, and the work of the National Society through its many committees. Every one of the twenty-two organizing members, and three new ones added during the year, are subscribers to the *National Historical Magazine*. So far as is known, only one other chapter, also comparatively new, in western Pennsylvania, has this record for the Magazine. This Georgia chapter organized Junior American Citizens Clubs in the schools of its vicinity and presented a patriotic program in each. The principal of a colored school says that the coming of the chapter is the greatest thing that has ever happened for his school. Classes in citizenship for the young men and young women becoming of age during the year have been formed. The chapter's first birthday was celebrated with the organization of a Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

May not their success encourage others?

In a little over a year, an active young Registrar in a small eastern city, where it was supposed that persons eligible for membership already had more duties than they could fulfill, has through her personal effort secured fifteen new members. Upon inquiry as to how she did it, the answer was: "All you have to do is to ask them."

Within recent months the request of two different prisons for books and magazines

has been mentioned in these columns. Those who responded will find satisfaction in the letter from one of these penitentiaries:

"All of us certainly desire to express our appreciation to you for your favor to our small prison library, which at the present time is hampered by lack of funds to provide any new books, and all classes of literature and subjects will be of interest to the men confined here. Again thanking you, and extending the best greetings of the season, we desire to remain—"

Many of our chapters are of the opinion that their educational work cannot be increased without corresponding increase in financial obligation. The two requests indicate an opportunity for expanding our program of education for citizenship by friendly cooperation rather than by great expenditures. May not many chapters become interested in providing better library facilities for the prisons, penitentiaries and detention homes in their vicinity?

In speaking of requests, I am reminded that never yet, as President General, have I mentioned a need for help for a specific purpose but that someone has responded. Perhaps the answers are not many, but always there is one. Last fall at a division meeting of Juniors I mentioned the hope of having our Manual for Citizenship transcribed into braille for use in libraries for the blind. After the meeting two young women came forward to tell me that several Juniors in their chapter were prepared to do this transcribing whenever the Society desired it. These quick responses to opportunity for service represent a wholesome state of health within the Society. At the same time, they constitute a warning to the President General that she should never issue a hasty or ill-advised request. While they last, however, we may feel that—all handicaps and misunderstandings to the contrary notwithstanding—the Society will pass with credit through this fiftieth year, on to a greater effort in the fulfillment of its purposes.



THE TRYON PALACE,  
New Bern, North Carolina.

*From an Old Print*

## “A Waterfront Williamsburg and a Miniature Charleston”

A Sketch of the Old Buildings in New Bern, North Carolina

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY

AN indefinable charm and atmosphere of southern hospitality characterize the numerous fine old architectural survivals in New Bern, the second oldest town in North Carolina. More than a hundred homes and buildings date back a century or longer, despite the fact that many have been destroyed in recent years.

Due to its extensive early water trade with northern ports, many of New Bern's homes are similar to the old structures in Salem, Massachusetts, and the southern town has often been compared to “the quaint, historic seaports in New England . . . prim and precise, bristling with efficiency”.

But there are also Dutch Colonial, Cape Cod, Charleston, Natchez, and Louisiana types of homes, showing perhaps a wider diversity than any other town of its size in the country. A New York architect has

declared it to be “the most prolific in good architecture of all the little cities of the south”. Somewhat off the beaten path of tourists for many years, the town has missed the publicity accorded to others with surviving old buildings, but its peaceful quiet is restful, attractive and stimulating for many motorists who are now finding their way to New Bern via the ocean highway.

Historic Tryon Palace was built between 1767 and 1770 at a cost of about eighty thousand dollars for Royal Governor William Tryon. It was then considered “the most beautiful building in the Americas”, and it was the home of Royal Governors, Revolutionary statesmen, and the first State Governor. Of all the structures in New Bern, Tryon Palace has always ranked pre-eminent. Its supervising architect was John Hawks, a Moor from Malta, educated



in England, who remained in North Carolina and was elected its first State Auditor.

The expense of constructing such an elegant Palace in a "wilderness" was bitterly criticized by the taxpayers and led to the War of the Regulators and the Battle of Alamance between royal forces and patriotic citizens upstate in 1771. Six of the leaders of the uprising were convicted of treason and executed near Hillsboro.

Mrs. Margaret Wake Tryon, wife of the Royal Governor, and her lovely sister, Miss Esther Wake, are believed to have been largely responsible for obtaining the Palace building appropriations. Without appearing "political" the two ladies used their feminine wiles at social functions, and their charming personalities and persuasive appeals could not be resisted by the Colonial Assemblymen. Colonel John Harvey, outstanding patriot of the era, wrote a letter dated January 20, 1771, in which he asked:

"What can be said in defense of these gentlemen of age and experience who to gratify a governor's wife and to be sure her pretty sister should vote fifteen or twenty thousand pounds to build a palace, when the people were not able to pay even their most ordinary taxes, and what is still worse, then go to war with their countrymen, to enforce the unjust law?"

A grand ball was held at the opening of the Palace as the first of a notable series. In the correspondence between Judge James Iredell and Sir Nathaniel Duckinfield, the latter told how the dignified councillor, Samuel Cornell—who financed the completion of the Palace—"hopped a reel" during the housewarming.

A letter to Governor Tryon, published in the *Virginia Gazette* on November 7, 1771, signed "Atticus" and said to have been written by Maurice Moore, an Associate Justice of the Superior Court of North Carolina, asserted that the Palace was:

"The foundation of all the mischief which has since befallen this unhappy province. A grant was made to the Crown of 5,000 pounds, to erect a house for the residence of a governor; and you, Sir, were solely intrusted with the management of it. The infant and impoverished state of this country could not afford to make such a grant. . . . You changed the plan of a province house for that of a palace, worthy the residence of a prince

of the blood, and augmented the expense to 15,000 pounds. . . . This public imposition upon a people, who, from poverty, were hardly able to pay the necessary expenses of government, occasioned general discontent, which your Excellency, with wonderful address, improved into a civil war. . . . Your solicitude about the title of Her Excellency for Mrs. Tryon, and the arrogant reception you gave to a respectable company at an entertainment of your own making, seated with your lady by your side on elbow chairs, in the middle of the ball-room . . . renders you truly ridiculous."

This gives a picture of the formality and ceremony used at the Palace balls by Tryon, "Governor, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of North Carolina and Vice-Admiral of the Same".

There were held fetes and levees, with music and dancing, for the dainty damsels in rustling brocade and powdered curls and their brilliantly-dressed cavalier escorts. Feasting and drinking in the decorative banquet halls, promenades and lovemaking on the roof garden that overlooked the placid waters of the Trent River were the order of the day.

Not only from New Bern did fortunate guests attend the balls, riding in sedan chairs borne by footmen, but from many parts of the province and even from other colonies came distinguished guests, arriving in fine coaches mounted by liveried slaves. Madame Mary Vail Moore, an early social leader and the grandmother of Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight, used to go to town often from Clermont Plantation across the Trent in an elegant boat with six liveried oarsmen. It is said that she married three times—once for love, once for wealth, and once for prestige!

Among the numerous beaux that paid homage to Miss Wake, a "rare and radiant maiden", was Sir William Draper, "The Conqueror of Manila", to whom the Palace was dedicated. Draper wrote to Sir Nathaniel Duckinfield of North Carolina regarding his love affair: "So, then, My Dear Sir Nathaniel, take the truth as a great secret, I am in love, and Miss Esther Wake has graciously—"

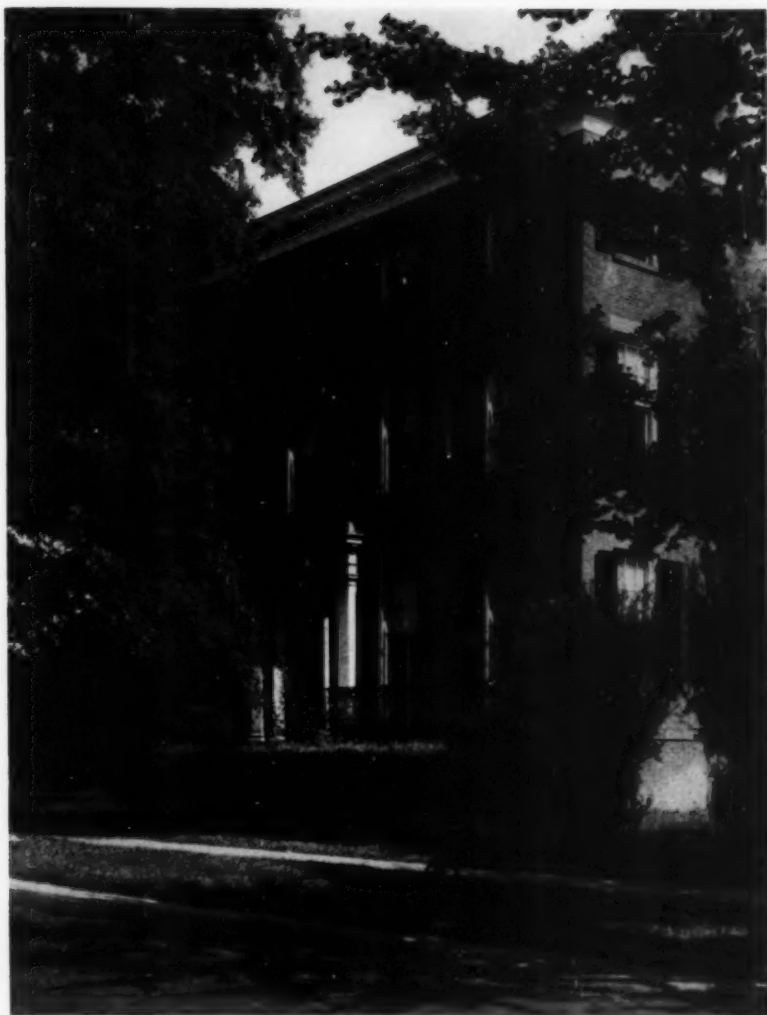
But here the manuscript ends abruptly. The rest has been lost, leaving unknown the end of the romance of the charming Miss

*Bayard Wootten*

AT THE ATTMORE-OLIVER HOUSE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS OLD, ARE FOUR TALL, OUTSIDE CHIMNEYS, A RARITY SELDOM SEEN ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD

Wake and the courageous Draper, a mystery as intriguing as the fate of Virginia Dare and the Lost Colony in North Carolina three and a half centuries ago, or the fate of the beautiful Theodosia Burr Alston, who disappeared at sea after a terrific storm off the Carolina coast early in 1813.

In a fictional four-act drama, "Esther Wake", or "The Spirit of the Regulators", which was written in 1913 by Adolph Vermont, Miss Wake fell desperately in love with James Pugh, a gunsmith, leader of the Regulators, who sorrowfully but nobly relinquished his love and was hanged rather

*Bayard Whooten*

THE SLOVER-CUION HOUSE, WITH ITS ANTIQUE BRICK KITCHEN AND SLAVE QUARTERS IN THE REAR YARD, SERVED AS DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FEDERAL TROOPS DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

than take an oath of allegiance to the British Crown. Romantic legends will thus always cluster around historic Tryon Palace.

The first provincial convention met in Tryon Palace on August 25, 1774. This was called and held in defiance of British proclamation. Josiah Martin, last of North

Carolina's Royal Governors, was driven from the second provincial convention held the next spring. Richard Caswell, first State Governor, and other officials under an independent North Carolina were inaugurated in this first State capitol and the State General Assembly met there April 7, 1777.

Don Francisco De Miranda, "the precursor of the Independence Movement in Spanish America", who spent a month in New Bern in 1783, has vividly described the local celebration marking the signing of the peace treaty with England. A barrel of rum was opened, followed by a barbecue dinner of roast pigs for all citizens of the town. This guest wrote of the "beautiful coloring and ebullient good health" of the women of the city and said that Miss Peggy Cogdell was "the most beautiful blonde in America". Even that far back, gentlemen evidently preferred blondes!

Another visitor to Tryon Palace was President Washington, who was entertained at a dinner and public ball in 1791. Fifteen toasts were drunk during the dinner, the last one to the President. When New Bernians, on February 22, 1799, staged a public celebration on Washington's birthday, they drank sixteen toasts. Washington recorded in his diary that there were "about 70 ladies" present at the ball. He seemed always to count the ladies, but rarely mentioned the number of gentlemen!

When excavations for new structures in the vicinity were undertaken several years ago, many old bricks of pre-Revolutionary vintage were found, lending proof to the tradition that an underground passage led from the Palace to the nearby river, through which goods and Governors might have passed in case of emergencies.

Still preserved in New Bern is an ancient garrote, Spanish Inquisition instrument for strangling prisoners, said to have been found some years ago near Tryon Palace. It has never been proved that the Colonial Governors used it for political enemies, but such a conjecture has been often ventured.

Converted into a school building after 1795, when the State capitol was moved, the Palace became the residence of the school principal, Reverend Thomas P. Irvine. On the night of February 27, 1798, an old Negro woman went to the basement to look for eggs in the hay which was stored under the old Council Chamber. She carried a lighted pine-wood torch and sparks fell on the dry hay. Flames blazed. In order to pour water on the fire, fighters cut a hole in the floor above. This acted as a flue and the blaze soon became uncontrollable. Only the right wing was

saved. During the War Between the States, some of the Northern soldiers who captured New Bern endeavored to tear the Palace wing walls apart for the bricks, but the cement was so strong that they were unable to prise out the whole bricks.

Pending receipt of sufficient funds to restore the historic old Palace, it has been suggested that other excavations might be made at the site, in an effort to locate the original foundations which are still believed to be intact.

Already restored is the historic John Wright Stanly home, which stands on a lot adjoining its first location. Handsome in both the interior and exterior, it is now a free library and museum, open daily to the public.

Stanly was an American patriot who lost fourteen privateers in the American Revolution, perhaps the only individual with such a record. One of his privateers captured a cannon from the British ship of war, *Lady Blessington*, also probably a record. This cannon was used later in laying off the city and still stands on a main business corner.

Originally Stanly had intended staying in New Bern for only a short time. But he fell in love with Ann Cogdell, sister of Peggy, and he decided to remain there, later becoming a prominent and prosperous merchant.

General Nathaniel Greene is said to have procured from Stanly a sum of money which assisted in winning the Revolution. President Washington was a house guest during his southern tour, and he described the Stanly home as "exceeding good lodgings". It later became the residence of Stanly's son, John, State Legislator and Congressman, who mortally wounded Governor Spaight in a duel around the corner in 1802. Spaight, a Republican, had denounced the policies of President John Adams, while Stanly, a Federalist, had upheld them and had accused Spaight of "dodging". Bitterness ensued, leading to the fatal duel. A gubernatorial pardon was extended the survivor.

Born in the Stanly home on February 17, 1817, was John Stanly's grandson, General Lewis Addison Armistead, who led Pickett's division in the charge at Gettysburg in 1863, being killed at the peak of



MRS. D. L. WARD, SR., AND MRS. WARD, JR., MOTHER AND WIFE OF THE STATE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE,  
IN THE SMALLWOOD-WARD DINING ROOM

the Confederate advance behind the captured Federal guns. Armistead's father was a captain in the United States army, whom his mother had insisted on marrying despite the strenuous objections of her

father, John Stanly. The father declared he would never forgive this only daughter, but by irony of fate she was nursing her stricken father in his New Bern home when her son was born there. During the War

Between the States, the attractive house was chosen as the first headquarters for General Ambrose E. Burnside, who captured the town for the Union on March 14, 1862. Later it became a convent of mercy.

For many years the front door was embellished with a handsome brass ring knocker, in the shape of an eagle, marked with the date, "1802", but during the war it was stolen. Long afterwards, the colonel of a northern regiment who had been stationed in New Bern, noticed this antique in a New York shop. He questioned the dealer, and the latter confessed he had taken it north with him from New Bern. By strange coincidence, the dealer had been a private in the colonel's regiment. The knocker was returned to its owners.

A number of charming brick houses are in New Bern. Three handsome specimens, similar to those in Salem, are near the Neuse River bridge.

The Smallwood-Ward home, built in 1802, is listed as a perfect type of Georgian architecture. Its interior woodwork is unsurpassed. One upper room, originally a ballroom, has seven windows and doorways, each carrying out the broken pediment plan of beautiful hand-carved decoration. No nails are used. The room is painted a delicate shade of apple green or Tidewater blue.

Erected in 1802, the adjoining Jarvis-Hand house was evidently built for protection. Doors are almost four feet wide, keys are seven inches long, and iron bars protect basement windows. Its sheltered entrance, with boot scraper on the steps, is one of the most picturesque of all the inviting doorways in New Bern. In its attic was once entertained a convention delegate from the north, who was so enchanted with its window outlook over the river that he wrote a novel, "The Attic Guest," based on his romance and marriage to the daughter of his hostess.

The Slover-Guion house, dating back to the early part of the nineteenth century, is just across the street. With its antique brick kitchen and slave quarters in the rear yard, it served as department headquarters for the conquering Federal troops during the War Between the States. Pencil notations of army statistics and office records may still be read on some of its closet walls.

The builder is reported to have planned three full stories for the home, but when he saw the workmen engaged in adding bricks to the top flight, he grew worried lest they become dizzy and fall. Accordingly, he gave orders to make the third floor only half as tall as the other floors. An immense slab forms the huge threshold for its front entrance. Simple Doric columns are used for the main doorway. Wrought-iron window guards are said to have been imported from Italy.

Rare rosewood folding doors and Sheffield doorknobs are found in the Bryan-Ashford house, dating back to 1802. Its adjoining office doorway is of perfect symmetry. Except for a few years, the two structures have been owned and occupied by Bryan connections. Tales of long, long ago have become so indelibly associated with the ancient dwelling that for years it was considered "haunted". Most of its "ghosts" are described as attractive ones, however, far different from the usual fear-inspiring specters.

Occupants and neighbors have vowed that they have often heard sweet strains of piano waltzes in the wee, small hours of the night, interspersed with musical voices and laughter. On one occasion, while a gala party was in progress on the first floor, a guest happened to go upstairs. To her utter amazement, she declared she saw and heard another "ghost" party in an upper front room. There was music of a century before, and light, airy figures in Colonial costumes were gracefully tripping through a minuet. When she called friends to view the strange scene, it had disappeared.

Miss Sadie Eaton, who long resided in the house, tells many stories of peculiar occurrence there. Once when she was about sixteen, she and her mother returned home from church and she was told to remain downstairs because of a recent illness. She went to the rear of the house while her mother went upstairs. The mother finally returned with the query, "What made you come upstairs, when I told you to stay down here?" Sadie insisted that she had not stirred from her chair, and the mother thereupon turned deathly pale but gave no explanation. Some months later the mother told the family physician about her experience:



"While I was upstairs in my bedroom, unlighted except for the moonlight coming in through the windows, I distinctly heard Sadie coming up the stairs, one step at a time. She entered my room and went to my bureau, leaning over it, with her head in her hands. She was so quiet and strange-looking that I finally said, 'Well, why don't you say something?' But to my astonishment nobody was there. I hurried downstairs, and Sadie said she had not been out of her chair. The only explanation I can make is that it must have been my daughter, Lily, who died of diphtheria a few years ago."

A three-year-old granddaughter spent a night in the house on one occasion. During the night she frantically called for her grandmother. When the latter went to her, the child could only say, "Lady, lady." The grandmother questioned her, and the child replied, "I saw a lady—white like sugar."

A neighbor was once invited to spend the night with Miss Sadie's brother, Sam. He was late coming from a party and did not want Mr. Eaton, who slept with his bedroom door open, to know that he did not arrive until just before midnight. So he took off his shoes in the lower hall and began tiptoeing softly upstairs. Just as he was passing the father's bedroom, a peculiar noise was heard. He shrieked loudly, dropped both shoes, and fled precipitously, not stopping until he had reached Sam's room and jumped into bed still dressed. When Sam at last found out the cause of the excitement, he explained that the old grandfather clock on the stairs always made a peculiar, loud noise a few seconds before it began to strike twelve.

The clank of chains as the clock struck twelve was frequently reported by visitors at the Taylor-Nixon house, erected in 1790. The ghost of "Ol' Miss Fanny" is still dreaded by some of the most superstitious darkies of the town. She was a remarkable woman, but had a reputation of being "bossy". Negroes often told each other that "Ol' Miss Fanny" would "get 'em" if they didn't watch out.

One night several persons decided to spend the night in this house, in an effort to see if "Ol' Miss Fanny" really did rattle chains at midnight. In the middle of the

night they were all suddenly awakened out of a deep sleep by something that sounded like chains. The ghost story was proved, and to their sorrow! But eventually they learned that the noise was the advance fire alarm being sounded in the city hall next door!

Still another tale connected with the Taylor-Nixon house is that a sad, white face could sometimes be seen through the windows, as if a ghost were staring at the passerby. A young woman who had once lived in the house never left it to go on the street after her lover had failed to appear on their wedding day!

With its fluted pilasters, hand-carved dentils, decorations, and sunburst, the doorway to this old home is exquisite. Inside are rare recessed window seats. Business houses are about to smother the residence, but it still stands unchanged in the midst of changing surroundings.

Once a Negro was hanged from the rear kitchen of the Primrose-Henderson house, it is reported, leading to the idea that the old brick house is haunted. So goes one version of the story. The other is quite different. The slave, supposedly owned by the Custis family, became unhappy over his serfdom before the days of the Emancipation Proclamation. Feeling that he had been mistreated by his owners, he ran away, taking refuge in the attic above the old kitchen. For days he stayed there until he managed to slip out and find passage on a sailing vessel. In his "free" home he is reported later to have become a famous preacher and author.

As an example of what may be done with surviving old homes, the Primrose-Henderson house has recently been charmingly remodeled by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Henderson, who are also restoring the 1818 structure formerly owned and occupied by William Gaston, distinguished orator and jurist.

When the ancient Clark home was razed a few years ago, workmen found the bones of a century-old human skeleton, giving rise to speculation concerning another possible murder mystery connected with that "haunted" house. A murder by a former house occupant was solved and Captain Edward R. Tinker was publicly hanged for it in 1811, according to official records.



A "CAPTAIN'S OR WIDOWS' WALK" IS PERCHED ATOP THE RICHARDSON HOUSE

This sea captain went to Baltimore on his sailing vessel for passengers and freight. He brought back with him an Irish lad named "Edward." Upon his return home, he said that they had run into a severe storm in Pamlico Sound and that in transferring several thousand dollars worth of gold to lifeboats, the precious metal had been dropped overboard. All members of the crew signed statements to this effect except Edward. Soon afterwards, the boy was offered a job on a revenue cutter, but this did not suit Captain Tinker. One Sunday night, according to the accounts of the trial, the captain called Edward to go to his plantation with him. A third person, who later turned state's evidence, accompanied the

two, and they headed up Brice's creek. At Trent River, the captain asked Edward to stir up some ducks in the marshes, but instead of shooting ducks, the Captain is alleged to have killed Edward. Then he is said to have tied the body with ropes, canvas and rocks, and thrown it into the river. Some time later the body drifted ashore and Captain Tinker was indicted for murder. He broke out of jail at New Bern but was recaptured in Philadelphia. Following his death sentence, he was hanged in New Bern, and so many hundreds of persons attended the public "attraction" that it long served as a date for setting periods of time, "before" or "after" the Tinker hanging.

It was difficult for the Clarks to hire



ANTECEDATING THE REVOLUTION IS THE VAIL-MOULTON, WHICH IS ALONG LOUISIANA LINES

Negro servants as long as they lived, so sure were the colored folk that the house had "ha'n'ts". They declared that "talking ghosts" could be heard in the house at night.

As relics of pioneer mud days, foot scrapers are cut into the wrought-iron handrails at the Donnell-Hughes brick mansion. Its adjoining office has a perfectly proportioned entrance. So often lawyers and doctors had such small offices next to their homes.

Although severely plain on the outside, the Harvey-Stewart house has one of the most beautifully carved mantels to be found in America. It dates back to 1800, the work of Robert Hay, a Scotchman.

A panel over the side entrance of the

Simpson-Duffy house contains the head of a lovely woman, flanked by two lions. There is a myth that this panel was erected by Baron Christopher deGraffenried, Swiss nobleman, who founded the town in 1710, the woman's head representing Queen Anne of England and the lions' heads signifying royalty. This legend is obviously not true, since the house is only a little more than a hundred years old. It makes an interesting story, however, since the English queen did give the Baron land in the New World and money to finance the settlement, and the two are said to have been much in love with each other.

Besides the many large brick homes are numerous wooden structures of much

charm. For instance, there is the Stevenson house, notable for its hand-carved woodwork and century-old fence. None of the cypress wood in this fence has had to be replaced. When the old builders planned their homes they apparently thought of posterity.

During the War Between the States, this house was used as a regimental hospital by the northern troops. Soldiers carried away most of the Stevenson belongings, but one huge wardrobe could only be carried halfway down the stairs. Upon the return of the owners after the war, they found their house stripped of its contents, but the wardrobe is still in their possession. A "Captain's Walk" is perched atop this interesting home. Its purpose was to assist sea captains in viewing their ships coming up the river. Sometimes they were called "Widows' Walks", for wives often used to climb up to the fenced platform on the roof to look for their husbands.

Dating back to 1777, the McLinn-Lee house is a fine example of early Cape Cod architecture. Its dormer windows are reminiscent of the tradition that they were invented so as to save the difference in the taxes for a two-story dwelling over that of a one-story house. There is no proof for the tradition that this house was once the headquarters for Lighthouse Harry Lee, but the name "Lee" is cut in its upper beams.

Antedating the Revolution are the Clark-Davis house, one of the earliest schoolhouses in the south which is Dutch Colonial in style, and the Clarke, the Moulton, and the Carter-Hargett houses, which are along Louisiana lines.

At the Attmore-Oliver house, one hundred and thirty years old, are four tall outside chimneys, a rarity seldom seen anywhere in the world.

The staircase in the Jones house across the street is considered one of the most exquisite in America.

Five generations have lived in the Hollister house (1840) and in the Rhem home (1855). In the latter dwelling the marble mantels are smoked and the doors still contain the mail slots made during the occupation of the house by the New York regimental officers during the War Between the States.

In the Jones-Lipman house was imprisoned Emeline J. Pigott, Confederate heroine and spy, who started secret service work for the Confederacy after her sweetheart was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Many dangerous trips were taken by this brave young woman, through the New Bern territory, then controlled by the Union troops. She carried southern war secrets hidden in her bustle.

At last she was seized. On her person was an important message for a Confederate leader. While she was being searched, she adroitly drew the paper from her bustle, quickly put it in her mouth and swallowed it, thus saving her own life as well as the Confederate secret. During her imprisonment, an attempt to kill her was made by administering chloroform through her window as she slept. Fortunately her enemies failed in their effort. Friends were unable to procure her release until she summoned several prominent New Bernians who she knew were traitors. She threatened to expose them if she were brought to trial, so they used their influence to have her released. Throughout her eighty years it is said that she remained loyal to her two loves—her slain sweetheart and the Confederacy.

Said to be almost two hundred years old, the three-story Blount-Richardson brick mansion at Bellair has walls that are two feet thick. Its square bricks on the hearths came from England. The story is told of this house that a married couple lived there together for several years without speaking. They divided the house, and neither crossed the threshold to the other's half.

In 1757, Richard Spaight, who had gone to the province with his great-uncle, Royal Governor Arthur Bobbs, had a bitter dispute with Colonel Joseph Leech, another prominent leader, regarding the entry of some land on Bachelor Creek. But their children, Richard Dobbs Spaight and Mary Leech, fell in love and were married. It is interesting to know that Nathaniel Greene, while in New Bern during the Revolution, pledged the financial aid and influence of Richard Dobbs Spaight, who later became the first native-born Governor of North Carolina and a signer of the Federal Constitution. Their conference was held under

a huge cypress tree, now a thousand years old, which is listed as one of the twenty most historic trees in America.

At a dinner party at the William Gaston home in 1812, Thomas Stanly playfully tossed a piece of cake across the table. It fell into a cup of tea, splashing the liquid on Louis D. Henry's vest. The girl at Henry's side made a thoughtless remark about his honor which aggravated the occurrence and led to a duel in which Stanly was killed. Henry lost a finger from his left hand.

There are tales of buried treasures, too, in New Bern. A rather large occupant of the Blackwell-Bray house, built in 1774, used to gather the small children in the neighborhood and send them under her house after "buried money". She was too large to get underneath herself, but she would squat nearby to supervise the search. The superstition ran that the treasure could be found if the seeker did not smile or laugh. But "Miss Irene", hunched ludicrously on the ground, caused uncontrollable laughter. The spell was always broken, and the treasure has never been located!

The Masonic organization at New Bern, chartered in January, 1772, was the second to be formed in North Carolina. It has been locally honored by both President Washington and President James Monroe on visits to the town, and it owns valuable antiques that were returned to the lodge

after having been spirited away during the War Between the States.

Churches in New Bern also have claims to fame. An architectural gem is the First Presbyterian Church, finished in 1822 from a design by Sir Christopher Wren. Its tall, Ionic columns and squared, pyramided belfry are unusually lovely. Christ Episcopal Church owns a silver communion service, Bible, and prayer book presented to the parish in 1752 by King George II of England. The Roman Catholic Church, constructed in 1841, is the oldest of its sect in the state, while the Christian Science Church is the oldest of that faith in East Carolina.

New Bern is indeed fortunate that it has lost so few of its ancient structures. Today the survivals are valued more than ever

before and numerous citizens are taking a delight in restoring old lines and furnishing the time-worn old homes with antiques. Architecture always reveals intimately the character of the builders and their times. The lovely old homes in New Bern are thus indicative of the domestic spirit of comfort and hospitality and the civic feeling of art and culture that prevailed a century or more ago in this charming old town, long known as "the Athens of North Carolina" and more recently as "A Miniature Charleston" and "A Waterfront Williamsburg."

*Note:* During the third annual North Carolina garden club tour early in April, a number of the New Bern homes will be open to the public.



AN ARCHITECTURAL GEM IS THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FINISHED IN 1822 FROM A DESIGN BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN



## The Evangeline Oak

MAY TERESSA HOLDER

*" . . . Ah! how often beneath this oak,  
returning from labor,  
Thou hast lain down to rest, and to  
dream of me in thy slumbers . . . "*

AMONG the moss-draped oaks on the banks of the picturesque Bayou Teche at St. Martinville, Louisiana, stands the ancient live oak known the world over as



the "Evangeline Oak", around which the romantic tale of the flight of the Acadians from Grand Pré was immortalized by Longfellow in his famous poem, "Evangeline".

Surrounded by towering pines, magnolias, and other ancient live oaks artistically festooned with long Spanish moss that swings and waves in the wind like ghost hands from the past, the Evangeline Oak recalls the pathetic story of the Acadians of Nova Scotia who were driven from their peaceful lands at Grand Pré in 1755 to become homeless wanderers. Many of them settled at the old Attakapas trading post known as St. Mars, now the town of St. Martinville, in the valley of the lovely Teche Country of Louisiana, the "land of enchantment", of which Longfellow sings.

Rich in memory and history is the quaint legend of Evangeline, whose real name was Emmeline la Riche. She traveled from far-away Nova Scotia in search of her lover, "Gabriel", who in real life was Louis Arce-neaux, only to find him, weary from waiting and believing her dead, married to another.

Tripping from the past, the spirit of Evangeline still lives, because she so nobly expressed the beauty of a woman's devotion in her love for Gabriel and today in the shadows of the old moss-garlanded oaks that grow down to the water's edge, the branches of which end in lacy patches and graceful bunches of leaves, the historic Evangeline Oak stands like a gray-bearded patriarch guarding the mirrored stream of misty green that plays about its feet. What ghosts must flit up and down these silent banks listening to the love pleadings of the little Acadian maiden silent these many years. How thrilling would be the story if this old tree could speak!

In a diary which Longfellow kept, it is recorded that Nathaniel Hawthorne and a friend were dining with the poet one day, and the friend suggested that Hawthorne write a story dealing with the Acadians and their wanderings into Louisiana. But Hawthorne offered it for a poem to Longfellow, then a professor at Harvard. At that time Edouard Simon, a handsome young man from St. Martinville, who bore the traits of Acadian parentage and was proud in proclaiming it, was a student at Harvard. To this young student, Longfellow turned for

a theme and, according to records, data was furnished Longfellow who, it is said, never visited the scene of his poem. An exquisite painting of the old oak was given him by Edouard Simon.

In its adornment of superb foliage and long trailing gray moss, without which it would lose much of its charm and grandeur, the Evangeline Oak marks the spot where one of America's most thrilling love stories reached its climax. The tree is growing on the banks of the Bayou Teche—a stream that winds in and out like an enormous serpent; hence the name Teche, which is Indian for snake.

The Evangeline Oak, which was already a grown tree when, nearly two hundred years ago, the Acadians settled in the quaint little French town of St. Martinville, has sheltered not only Evangeline and her lover, but hundreds of pilgrims have stood on this spot, the atmosphere of which seems laden with tradition. In his tribute to the Acadians who settled along Bayou Teche ten years after they became exiles from Grand Pré, Henry Ward Beecher declared, "I would ask nothing better than to dwell forever in the hospitable land of the 'Cajuns'."

Today, the "Cajuns"—a familiar corruption of the term Acadian—present one of the most interesting types of civilization. These descendants of the Nova Scotia wanderers, the theme of Longfellow's masterpiece, who settled in the Teche Valley, have preserved to a remarkable degree the old Acadian speech and their racial integrity, unmodified by time.

To these Acadians, Evangeline has become the epitome of their sufferings, of their romance, of their faith, and only recently a life-size statue of her was unveiled at St. Martinville.

The Evangeline Oak, reminder of the little Acadian maid, lives on, occupying a place of honor and veneration that has attracted the attention of the nation's historians, and

*"Maidens still wear their Norman caps and  
their kirtles of homespun,  
And by the evening fire repeat Evangeline's  
story,  
While from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced,  
neighboring ocean  
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers  
the wail of the forest."*



LANDING OF ROGER WILLIAMS

*L. C. Handy Studios*

## Steered by a New Compass

MAY EMERY HALL

GREGORY BRENT pretended he was asleep but, in reality, he was never more awake in his life. Outside the wigwam, piercing wintry winds kept up a mournful dirge among the snow-laden trees, now and then breaking out into a louder wail than usual, as if determined to be heard. Stark, rugged oaks and pines contributed largely to the eerie chant. Gregory could easily picture them—rigid, watchful sentinels standing guard over him. Of late, everybody and everything seemed to regard him as an enemy, who, under no conditions, must be allowed to make his escape.

Escape! What an alluring word! Gregory passed the restless, wakeful hours conjuring up all the things for which it stood. First of all, his home back in the Massa-

chusetts Bay Colony. A real bed instead of a sleeping place on the ground. Plain but varied food in contrast with the eternal corn meal of his Indian captors. Warmth from crackling open fires with real chimneys above in place of the fumes that made eyes and throat smart as the smoke made its slow way to the single hole at the top of the tent.

But more than food and shelter, Gregory longed for the dear ones back home—his father, tense and worried, following every clue to get his son back, his mother tearfully going about her household tasks, his sister, Constance, who he felt sure looked up and down the main road many times a day hoping for his return.

If the family had ever done anything to enrage Squantuck! If they had cheated

him, been cruel to him, or in any other way had invited revenge, there might be a shadow of excuse for what he had done. But no! Simply because certain of the white settlers had not always been just in their dealings with Squantuck's tribe, the brave had assumed that all whites were untrustworthy and all red men justified in getting the best of them whatever way they could. Thus it happened that on the day—now some three months before—when Gregory and his father had wandered rather far from the house in search of firewood, the lurking savage had crept stealthily upon them and, pinioning the boy in a grip of steel, had forced him into captivity. His father had put up a tremendous fight, but the wily Indian, armed with a tomahawk and aided by two companions who mysteriously appeared upon the scene, had successfully made his getaway.

What lay ahead? Months more of imprisonment, hard labor, torture, perhaps? These were the questions Gregory despairingly asked himself as he tossed about on the hard, cold earth. Opposite him, wrapped in deep slumber, lay Squantuck. The smouldering embers revealed his sharp, revengeful features; revealed, too, the scarcely less forbidding face of his young son, Peconnet. Of approximately the same age as Gregory, nineteen, he showed every indication of growing into as relentless a foe as his father. No help to be expected in that quarter! In fact, Peconnet had been given special charge of the white captive and, to Gregory's feverish imagination, even in sleep kept one eye open.

What was that sound? It was different from that produced by the moaning woods, more regular, coming nearer and nearer the wigwam. Closing his eyes tighter but listening harder, Gregory held himself rigid. Both Squantuck and Peconnet, he noticed, stirred uneasily in their sleep.

"What—cheer—Netop?"

A man's voice, weak, almost spent, finally made itself heard. Instantly the two Indians were on their feet, alert, suspicious, reaching for weapons. Cautiously they crept towards the tent opening.

"What—cheer—Netop?"

The greeting was repeated, more distinctly audible this time. Gregory knew enough of the Indian language to realize

that the stranger addressed the brave as friend. Squantuck himself used the term in replying. His hatchet dropped to the ground. With a deep grunt he threw back the flap that served as door.

A man staggered inside. His long cape, wide-brimmed hat and leggings were covered with snow and his gasping breath showed plainly that he was at the point of utter exhaustion. If it had not been for the heavy staff that he carried, he would undoubtedly have collapsed.

Keeping up a series of grunts, Squantuck hastened to remove from the traveller's back a leather bag or pouch swung about his neck, also the heavy cape, and motioned him towards the guttering fire. The newcomer fell, rather than seated himself, on a log in front of it. As he removed his snow-laden hat, it gave Gregory an unobstructed view of his face, which he eagerly watched through the slits made by his partly-opened eyes.

What he saw was a man in his early thirties, of average size and height, but whose frame was but sparsely filled out. It showed signs of either physical illness or mental suffering. Yet on the placid, serene face was a something—Gregory had hard work naming it—which seemed to defy both weakness of body and mind. A smile of appreciation flickered over the visitor's features as soon as he could pull himself together.

Without knowing a thing about him Gregory felt drawn to him with instinctive liking and trust. Little did he guess how soon this feeling would change to disappointment and dislike!

Squantuck and his guest proceeded to converse in a mixture of English and Indian dialect, the sense of which Gregory had little difficulty in interpreting.

"Where go Netop?" inquired the red man.

"To the west, Squantuck," was the answer, "though just where is in God's hands."

"Wait till the Sun God shines warm," came the advice. "Wait till Sun God blow snow from Netop's path."

"It would be better so," agreed the traveller, "but the time is not of my choosing. I must push on and seek a new home."

"Who make Netop go west?" next demanded the Indian. Gregory could see that

the cruel, crafty expression had returned to his copper-colored face.

"My Massachusetts neighbors."

"Massachusetts! Huh!" disdainfully exclaimed Squantuck. "Massachusetts whites bad. All bad."

"Not bad, Squantuck," gently corrected the wayfarer. "Mistaken, perhaps, but not bad."

"Massachusetts whites bad!" repeated the savage with spirited obstinacy. "Mr. Williams only good white. Mr. Williams only friend to red man."

Mr. Williams! At the sound of the name, something in Gregory's brain clicked. The stranger was Roger Williams, of course! Why had he been so stupid as not to have guessed it before? Within a few feet of him was the most dangerous man in all New England. The bold traitor who insisted that a person's conscience was a higher guide to conduct than the authority of the magistrates.

That there had been talk of exiling the rebel from Salem Gregory had heard before he had been taken captive by Squantuck, but he had understood that the sentence was not to be carried into effect until spring.

"Yes, I must push on," repeated Roger Williams. "But I fear a rest of a few days is necessary to give me the needed strength."

"Squantuck's wigwam is Mr. Williams' wigwam," declared the native with simple dignity. He thereupon stirred the fire to a livelier blaze and brought food for the pilgrim.

After a time quiet settled down in the tent. A rude bed of skins and blankets was thrown together by Squantuck and Peconnet for their unexpected lodger and soon the deep breathing of all three told Gregory that he alone kept vigil among the flickering shadows cast by the fire. If he had been wakeful before, he was doubly so now, suddenly stung into new life and hope. Escape was not the despairing word it had seemed but a short time ago!

A plot began shaping itself in his whirling brain. Difficult, yes, dangerous, too, requiring quick action, and more than that, cool, fearless courage. But were not the stakes sufficiently desirable to warrant his taking desperate chances? It was no accident—this insane mischief-maker being led to the same tent where he, Gregory Brent,

was being held captive. There was a purpose back of it all. If everything went well—and it must!—before another week was over, Roger Williams and he would be exchanging places . . .

But how carry out the daring scheme? Gregory thought and thought until his head ached with the effort. One suggestion after another whispered to him, each rejected in turn. Then, just as he was on the point of giving up, the solution of the problem came to him in a single word. Peconnet! Squantuck's son was sly, he was crafty, he was cruel, but in the undertaking ahead, were not slyness, craftiness and cruelty needed? Determined to approach the young Indian at dawn, Gregory fell into a dreamless sleep.

The opportunity to speak to Peconnet privately the following morning did not come as early as he had hoped. Everything seemed to conspire to keep him and Squantuck's son apart. Not only did Squantuck contrive new tasks for his captive, such as grinding an extra supply of corn for the visitor, repairing arrows and restringing bows, but Roger Williams himself unwittingly prevented the two boys from being much together. He began a conversation with Gregory.

"Ah! I didn't see you last night, son," was the visitor's bewildered greeting.

Gregory remained silent.

"It's not so strange, though," went on the speaker, "seeing I was too spent to notice much about my surroundings. To make up for my forgetfulness, shall we be good friends during my brief stay as Squantuck's guest?"

Gregory colored, shifted uneasily from one foot to the other. But Roger Williams appeared unconscious of any embarrassment on the boy's part. He next asked his name, his father's name, where he came from, how he happened to be in the wigwam and similar inquiries. Gregory decided he would blurt out the truth, the whole truth, keeping nothing back.

"I'll tell you," he began with ringing bitterness, "and be glad to. I'm here because that hateful, revengeful savage who is such a great friend of yours—"

He faltered, tongue-tied. The hateful, revengeful savage himself had noiselessly drawn near and Gregory found that the

hypnotic glitter in his beady eyes was not easy to meet. . . .

"Would you mind handing me my belongings, son?" Mr. Williams tactfully changed the subject, indicating his leathern pouch near by.

Gregory mutely obeyed. Though not wanting to admit it, he was intensely curious as to what this queer outcast had chosen to take with him in his flight. He soon found out as Roger Williams removed one object after another from the bag, drying such as were damp before the blazing logs. A small, well-worn Bible, papers, writing materials, combination pocket sun-dial and compass. These were about all.

"If it isn't putting myself too much in your debt," continued the fugitive, "would you make a few notes for me? I find my hand is too shaky as yet to do my bidding. That is, if Squantuck has no immediate need of you."

For once Gregory devoutly wished that Squantuck had. The brave, however, grunted in the negative. Gregory's heart sank like a leaden weight. Every precious minute counted and here he was tied down to this writing business for he knew not how long. And such writing! Nothing less than a translation of the New England Indian dialects into English, together with what Roger Williams had learned about native manners and customs. As if anybody cared what the miserable savages said or thought or did!

"I call it the Indian Key, for short," elucidated the author. "A little key may open a box where lies a bunch of keys . . . One candle will light ten thousand and it may please God to bless a little leaven to season the mighty lump of these peoples and territories."\*

A key, was it? Gregory's lips curled disdainfully as he realized he had a key of his own in his hands!

The chance to use it came when the tired fugitive nodded off into a nap. Tightening his hold on the quill and snatching a scrap of paper, Gregory dashed off a few hurried lines:

"The bearer of this is Peconnet, son of Squantuck, who has held the writer captive

\* Quoted verbatim from Roger Williams' writings.

for three months. This Squantuck is now giving shelter to that dangerous runaway, Roger Williams. He will be here but a short time. Send armed men back with Peconnet and give him some reward, but hold back some. Hurry to take this traitor and to free

Yours beseechingly,

GREGORY BRENT."

"Peconnet!"

Gregory was alone with him at last, at a safe distance from the wigwam. His heart was pounding with alternate hope and fear.

The young Indian resembled a motionless, lifeless statue as he waited to hear more. Not a muscle moved. At mention of what Gregory said next, however, a flare of interest lighted his sullen eyes.

"Peconnet want wampum? Big wampum?"

"Where wampum?" came the cautious query. "Who give wampum?"

"White men—Massachusetts."

The sudden interest changed to quick distrust. "Massachusetts no friend to red man. Massachusetts no wampum for Peconnet," skeptically declared Squantuck's son.

"But I say yes!" earnestly reiterated Gregory. "I know what I'm talking about."

Peconnet's suspicion, he saw, could not be changed in a minute. And time was flying, flying fast . . .

"Peconnet, listen to me!" he urged desperately. "You must listen to me!"

He then proceeded, swiftly but clearly to outline step by step what he expected of his wanted ally—leave the camp at once, make his way to the chief magistrate in Boston, deliver the note, wait for a return escort, accompany the little band back.

"To take Mr. Williams?" shrewdly put in Peconnet.

Gregory hesitated, coloring. "Never mind what—" he began.

"To take Mr. Williams?" repeated the Indian youth stubbornly.

"Well, and what of it?" Gregory defended himself. "He is a dangerous traitor and Massachusetts has the right to punish him."

Peconnet scowled darkly. "Mr. Williams good to red man," he argued, as if weighing the question.

"Of course if Peconnet doesn't want wampum or beads or buttons or knife—"



Gregory's show of indifference had the desired effect. A lean brown hand closed over the fateful letter.

"Make Squantuck think you have gone hunting."

This was a detail Gregory knew was all-important. It would never do to arouse the suspicions of Peconnet's father at this point.

How long it would take the messenger to go and return Gregory had little idea. His own course from home into the forest wilderness had been by such a zigzag route that he had lost pretty much all sense of direction and distance. Peconnet was an unusually fleet runner, however, and it seemed as if he ought to be back within a few days.

Another night—an almost sleepless one, too. Gregory was awakened from his first fitful slumber by the sound of voices. He soon recognized them as belonging to Roger Williams and Squantuck. The former was seated by the smouldering fire; his Indian companion squatted near by.

"You can't do this thing, Squantuck," declared Roger Williams in a sterner tone than Gregory had yet heard him use. "The lad has done you no harm."

Gregory rubbed the last remnant of sleep from his eyes. The pair were discussing him!

"White man bad to red man," doggedly insisted Squantuck.

"Not every white man," his guest reminded him. "And, anyway, that would be no reason, my friend, why the red man should return evil for evil. You do not want to make the Great Spirit angry."

"Great Spirit angry with white man," was the ready retort.

Roger Williams reached for his worn Bible. "Love your enemies, this Book says, Squantuck. And Gregory isn't even your enemy."

The brave's face was set with determination as he turned it to his visitor. "White boy stay in Squantuck's tent," came his ultimatum.

"Very well." Roger Williams rose to his feet. "Then I can no longer stay here. I will be moving on at once."

Gregory noticed a quick change come over Squantuck's coppery features. An arm swung out in a mute gesture of appeal.

"No, Squantuck," went on Roger Wil-

liams, "I must go." He got his papers together, packed his bag, picked up his long cape and began fastening it at the neck, the Indian meanwhile, rivetting his piercing eyes on every motion.

Gregory held his breath, his brain in a tumult. His prize was slipping from him. That wasn't the thing, though, that caught him at the throat, that made him cover his head in shame. This man whom he had despised and hated, whom he was handing over to the colonists to do what they would with him, was a better man than them all! He was risking his own life to save the life of another he scarcely knew. A windmill in his head? Well, if that was so, how wonderful it would be if everybody had a windmill in his head!

Dead silence reigned while the tense pantomime went on . . .

At length, after what seemed an eternity to Gregory, Squantuck approached the departing traveller and eloquently unfastened his cape. It was his way of saying that his friend had won.

"The Great Spirit is glad," said Roger Williams softly. "And now how soon—"

Gregory could stand it no longer. With a rush he was at Roger Williams' feet sobbing his distress—yes, and his repentance. "I feel—I feel—" he faltered, "as if I had signed your death warrant—"

Forgetting his own release, he poured out his confession—his plot to have the great man captured, Peconnet's part in it, the hurried journey to Boston through the wintry forests, the promised reward, everything.

"And now what can I do—what can I do—" he demanded wildly, "to undo all that I have done?"

The next minute he answered the question himself.

"Peconnet hasn't been gone so long but that I can overtake him," he argued.

"He is an Indian, remember, son," cautioned Roger Williams, "and fleet of foot."

"I can be fleet of foot, too."

"But you know not the way."

A sudden inspiration seized Gregory. "Your compass-sun-dial! You will let me take it, won't you?" he begged. "I will bring it back or return it, I give you my word, sir."

His deliverer at last gave in.





ROGER WILLIAMS SHELTERED BY THE NARRAGANSETTS

*L. C. Handy Studios*

"The compass will direct you, yes," he said, "but a surer guide will take your feet where they should go."

"And what is that, sir?" asked Gregory curiously.

"The compass of an awakened conscience," smiled Roger Williams.

Such a journey! Gregory knew at the start it was going to take all the strength and courage he possessed, but he was not prepared for all the hardships that lay ahead. He didn't know there could be so many kinds. Snow and sleet, biting gales, almost impassable drifts, weariness, hunger, half-frozen fingers, the fear of wild animals whose menacing cries he could hear at night, the greater fear of arriving in Boston too late.

Getting what help he could from the compass-sun-dial, existing on the coarse fare he had brought along, protecting himself from forest enemies with camp fires, he determinedly pressed on. The time came, however, when it seemed as if he simply couldn't take another step. The

last remnant of a tiny fire was dying down and night was coming on. A heavy, numb drowsiness came over him and he felt he wanted nothing so much as to drift away into forgetfulness . . .

He fell back full-length on the ground, his eyelids closing in utter exhaustion. It would have been too late, anyway, to forestall Peconnet. How presumptuous to think for a minute he could out-distance a native runner!

The next moment he jerked himself upright, straining every nerve. He listened for a repetition of the sound he thought he had heard, but all was silent. His imagination surely was playing him tricks.

No! It was Peconnet's guttural voice he heard! It came nearer and nearer. So did an indistinct moving mass winding through the twilight woods. In an illuminating flash the truth came to Gregory. Squantuck's son had not only succeeded in reaching his objective, but was already on his way back with the armed guard which was to take Roger Williams prisoner.

With but one idea in mind—to fight for the freedom of the man he had so cruelly wronged—Gregory rushed to meet the oncoming band. But when a few feet from them, he stopped short, his feet rooted to the earth. A single piercing cry burst from his white lips.

"Father!"

He found himself clasped in his parent's arms, asking breathless questions, telling him, in excited, broken phrases, all that had happened, the reason he was now alone in the depths of the wintry forest.

But there was little, really, Mr. Brent did not already know. Learning of Peconnet's errand, hearing from the Indian lad's own lips the whereabouts of the boy he had given up as lost, examining Gregory's own signature, he had eagerly volunteered to join the group sent out to capture Roger Williams.

"Heaven be praised!" he devoutly uttered. "I have my son safely back and soon the troublesome rebel himself will be in our hands."

"But you and the others can't take him now, father!" rang out Gregory's resolute voice. "Think what he has saved me from! At the very time I was plotting against his

freedom, perhaps his very life! Oh, you couldn't—you couldn't!"

Mr. Brent hesitated. He was not a hard man, according to the standards of his day, but the Puritan code being one of authority and obedience, he had little sympathy for Roger Williams' principle of "soul liberty". The grim countenance of his companions revealed to Gregory that they were of like mind.

Was the hardest battle of all yet to be fought? It would seem so. He fought it, nevertheless, stubbornly, passionately, eloquently. At last—wonder of wonders—the little Massachusetts company directed Peconnet to return to his father's camp alone. Gregory had won!

"Will you take this to Mr. Williams, Peconnet?" Gregory handed him the compass-sun-dial which had stood him in such good stead. "Be very careful of it."

Peconnet gruffly promised that he would.

Almost reluctantly Gregory relinquished the little instrument that had been such a faithful companion through the New England wastes. He knew that, in the years to come, he would steer his life more fearlessly and conscientiously for having known, even for a brief period, its fearless and conscientious owner.



## Character Sketch

GERTIE STEWART PHILLIPS

*Never an hour for playing—  
Her house was kept like new;  
No lilacs hedged her garden  
Where thyme and parsley grew.  
Never a gay print apron—  
Or a dress that was soft and bright;*

*Like Martha she was burdened  
From dawn till candlelight.  
Never a breathless moment  
Watching a sunset sky;  
But once when it was fading  
She took an hour to die.*



THE BROOKLYN BRITANNIC HERB GARDEN EXHIBITION AT THE 1939 NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

## New England Comes to California

HELEN LYMAN

MY love for herbs began subconsciously in a small village near Cape Cod, Massachusetts, inspired by a little old woman in a gray dress, a knitted shawl thrown over her shoulders for protection from the summer sun and winter rain. In summer a sunbonnet over her head and in winter a quilted pumpkin affair that really resembled the vegetable for which it was named—this is my dim recollection of the "Herb Lady", as gray and unobtrusive as her own herbs. In due course of time my own herb garden took form and place in California!

The orchard, under a spreading apricot tree, was the chosen spot and it was very picturesque indeed. In a year's time the apricot tree was willingly sacrificed, showing how important the herbs were to be in

my life. Too much shade was fatal to the growth of the plants, for herbs need sun and more sun. The fruit fell and rotted on the ground and such fruit as did not fall was disposed of by the neighborhood boys, who also trampled down the precious herbs.

The circular portion of my garden is sixteen feet in diameter. And on three sides the herb section is surrounded by a lattice fence, painted a soft blue. One enters the orchard through a blue gate in the fence which separates the front and back gardens. The blue gate has wide, black iron strap hinges and an old door latch, both picked up at a junk yard. Needless to say, the latchstring is always out! A flagstone path bordered with geraniums in colored pots leads to the herbs.

If your herb garden is to be in front of

• Have you a time-honored wooden bowl in which you mix your salad? You should. An ordinary wooden chopping bowl is fine and should be regarded as a family heirloom, carefully treated. Never wash it with hot water and soap; you want the result, the patina, that comes with a succession of garlic rubbings, and oil soakings. That and that only will give you the real thing!

a wall or fence—and if this can be effected you are a lucky one—plant the tall herbs first for a background. They are: *Clary*, *Sweet Fennel*, *Chicory*, *Anise*, *Angelica*, *Costmary*, *Nicotiana*, and *Orange Mint*. Then plant those of average height: *Lemon Balm* or *Lemon Verbena*, *Borage*, *Caraway*, *Lavender*, *Rosemary*, *Horehound*, *Artemisia*, *Marjoram*, *Sage*, *Saffron*, *Savory*, and *Tansy*. Next may come *Bergamot*, *Tarragon*, *Burnet*, *Rue*, *Sweet Cicely* and *Southern Wort*, *Catnip*, *Woodruff*, *Pennyroyal*, and *Spearmint*. Border your garden with *Parsley* or *Thyme*. Plant your mints in tin cans from which the bottoms have been removed, for mints are great rovers and will follow you around the garden!

Mother Nature is generally impartial in her endowments. Fragrance goes to one family and color to another. But on herbs she generously bestowed gifts of fragrance both in leaf and bloom, and delicate color as well.

Again, I say the location of the herb garden is important. A light, sandy loam is the best soil, since it warms easily and retains the heat. Clay loams are less desirable but will be satisfactory if worked up with sand and well-rotted manure. The soil about the plants should be kept loose and watered only when the top soil is dry.

Propagating and planting the herbs is very simple. They are readily grown from seed sown in flats and transplanted directly to the garden. Others, perennials, are propagated by division or cutting. A heel pulled from the main stem with top leaves cut back will take root readily in a box of river sand. Many of our herbs grow by the wayside: *Anise*, *Camomile*, *Chicory*, *Caraway*, *Catnip*, *Fennel*, *Horehound*, *Wild Sage*, *Tansy*, *Thymes*, and *Mints* still grow wild just as they did when the American Indian told the Pilgrim mother many a

secret way of using them in medicine and cooking!

It does not cost much to start an herb garden. Buy a packet of mixed seeds, remember the neighbor's garden, and if you belong to a fraternity that is long of reach, strong of arm, and fleet of foot, you should do well for yourself! *Tarragon* does not grow readily from seed, but you can usually find the green plants in the markets in the spring. *Angelica* is also a bit difficult to grow. *Saffron*, *Anise*, and *Fennel* are annuals and their seed should be sown in the spring. A succession of *Chervil* should be planted for use in salads and creamed soups. In favorable climates it is a good idea to start seeds and cuttings in the fall and winter so that they will make root growth and be ready to set out in early spring.

There are four ways in which an herb garden may be developed: the garden bed, pure and simple; the border along the garden path; a rock garden; and a Shakespeare garden.

Vegetables for use on our tables are comparative newcomers. Potatoes were introduced into England in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and this introduction was, I believe, one of the good deeds of Sir Walter Raleigh. Carrots, beets, cabbage, and squash were cultivated for the first time in 1600. During the many centuries then, when calories were not counted as they are today, our ancestors relied on the seasoning as well as the health-giving properties of the very herbs we are using today.

Now the use of herbs is an old-fashioned, new-fashioned idea. Dried herbs may be purchased at most grocery stores and markets. These are good, if fresh and clean, but green herbs are better. Herbs in cooking may help you to solve that always vital

• The two standbys of the great American dinner table, Pot Roast and Hamburg Steak, take on an added glamor with the addition of a pinch of herbs. Not the hamburger of the heaped up platter of minced beef that may be the "evidence of things not seen", but a fresh cut of beef, round or chuck or sirloin tip, ground before your very eyes, a pinch of herbs, garlic or onion as preferred, a skillet with some olive oil to brown it—there's a dish fit for a king!

question, "What shall we have for dinner?" These little savory leaves transform the daily, deadly menu into an interesting and appetizing one. They will bring you a reputation for serving something different!

One may have a very satisfactory garden of the culinary or sweet herbs, or the list may be extended to thirty or more. The herbs most used in cooking are: *Sweet Basil* (annual)—good in any dish containing tomatoes; *Chives* and *Shallots* (buy the bulbs)—use leaves for salads and flavoring; *Marjoram* (start seeds early)—use for soups, roasts and stews; *Sage*—for seasoning poultry and roast pork, which can be dried for winter use; *Thyme*—poultry stuffing and in sauce for fish; *Lemon Balm* and *Orange Mint*—very fragrant, use crushed in various drinks; *Tarragon*—for making herb vinegar and sauces; *Rosemary* and *Savory*—for roasts or minced on top of steak and chops. On the other hand, you may have heard that it is possible to have a miniature herb garden on the kitchen window shelf—that *Marjoram*, *Sage*, *Parsley*, *Basil*, *Chives*, or any other combination, should flourish like the green bay tree. Again I warn you, herbs will not grow and produce any kind of crop unless they have plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

Too much has been said, perhaps, regarding the useful side of herbs and not enough of the beautiful. A garden of this sort is never without bloom of some sort and in spring and summer it is a riot of color.

As an adjunct to a plot of herbs, a rose garden is not only permissible, but custom-

• So much depends upon the way a salad is dressed! No matter how you make your French dressing, the addition of herb vinegar will give that necessary tang. You can make this yourself. Put a pint of hot white wine in a quart bottle or jar. Add two or three whole cloves of garlic (to be removed after two days), some minced chives and shallots, salt, and pepper to taste. Now add the herbs; about a handful, if they are green, or two tablespoonfuls, if they are the dried variety. Allow this mixture to stand in a warm place for two weeks, then strain off in bottles. When adding the herbs to the vinegar, use your imagination as to the choice, but . . . let *Tarragon* predominate. This mixture, when strained, will stand for a second addition of the wine vinegar, but let the second brew stand for more than two weeks!

• The term "tussie-mussie" is not a colloquialism. It is the sober, honest-to-goodness name of a bouquet of sweet herbs. If you arrange such a bouquet—and it is very colorful—in the center of a luncheon table set with early American glass and china, your luncheon is bound to be a success, regardless of the food you serve!

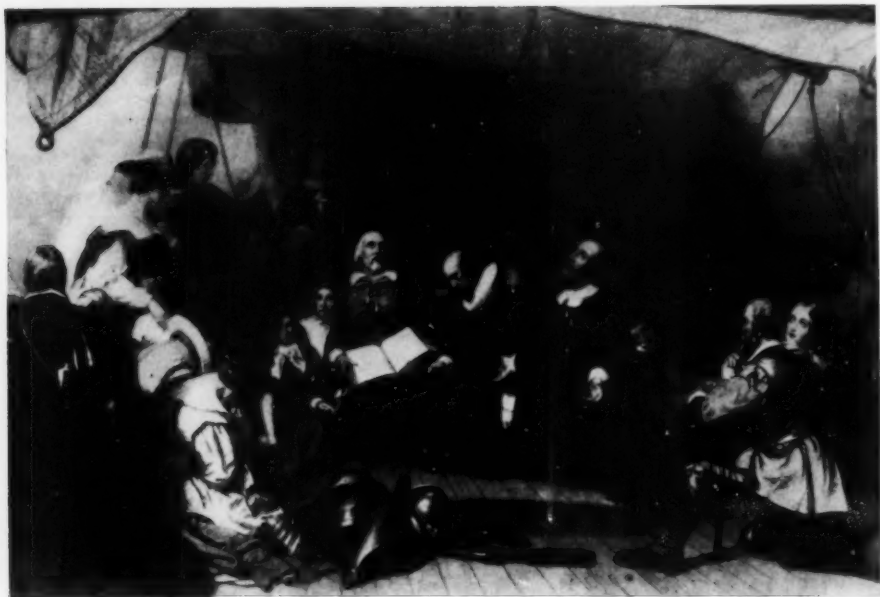
ary.\* The roses, however, must be of the period in which the leaves and flowers were used medicinally. Tea made of rose leaves was supposed to have great restoring powers to the swooning damsel of the time when it was the vogue to be a clinging vine. The old fashioned damask rose of superlative fragrance heads the list; Eglantine and hedge rose of England's countryside, the York and Lancaster, cabbage roses, moss roses, and the lovely sweet briars, fragrant in both leaf and flower—the list is a long one.

In this Rosarie, a sun dial is a "may have". It certainly belongs there. One need not have an elaborate, expensive base for either a sun dial or bird bath. As a matter of fact, a picturesque limb from an apple tree once served me well. Can you see the hands of the dial pointing to the words, "I record only sunny hours"?

An herb garden is a great meeting place for honey makers. Speaking of honey reminds one of bees; and speaking of bees, may I ask you if you have ever seen an old-time Bee Skep? This may mean just bee hive to you, but it is more than that. A Bee Skep is made of bundles of straw bound together and coiled into the proper shape. A man in Michigan has revived the industry and reproductions may be had on receipt of mail orders.

If you are a do-it-yourself dirt gardener, you will want to go every step of the way with your herbs. It gives one quite a thrill to go into the sweet, fragrant garden when the dew is not yet gone; to note which plants have bloomed through the night; and to be sure that the slugs and snails have had a satisfactory meal. So on with the good work! You will derive perennial joy from an herb garden, and you will reach your limit of a hundred varieties with little effort.

\* "The Rosarie" they called the rose garden in old England.



*L. C. Handy Studios*

THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS. ROBERT W. WEIR, PAINTER. MR. ROBINSON, PASTOR OF THE CONGREGATION, IS PRAYING, ELDER WILLIAM BREWSTER IS SHOWN WITH THE BIBLE, AND GOVERNOR CARVER IS IN THE FOREGROUND AT HIS LEFT. WILLIAM AND MRS. BRADFORD ARE BEHIND THE CENTRAL FIGURES, AND CAPTAIN STANDISH AND HIS WIFE, ROSE, ARE KNEELING IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND. THIS PAINTING IS NOW IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES AT WASHINGTON

## Around *the* Calendar with Famous Americans

### VII. William Bradford (March, 1590–May 9, 1657)

LOUISE HARTLEY

"Down to the Plymouth Rock, that had been to their feet a doorstep, into a world unknown—the corner-stone of a nation"—LONGFELLOW.

NOTWITHSTANDING his disparagements at times, Governor Bradford's life in America was much more pleasant than his early days in England. His actual birthdate is not known but the baptismal entry in the register of the church at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England, is dated March 19, 1590.

Upon the death of his father, the education of William was entrusted to his uncle, who brought him up to be a good farmer. As he grew into young manhood, William became a leader among the Scrooby citi-

zens. Because they did not approve of many of its rituals, William Bradford, the Brewsters, and other Scrooby families separated from the Mother Church of England.

Continued persecution grieved Bradford and gave him the courage to fight for the right to worship in his own way. Rather than be compelled to abandon the pursuit of their ideals, these Nonconformists, or Separatists as they were then called, were compelled to flee to the Netherlands in 1607-08. Here freedom of religious thought and practice was tolerated.



While in Holland, Bradford worked very hard. He learned to dye and weave silk. All his spare time was given to intensive study of the Bible and Old Testament.

Fearing the result of constant contact with the pleasure-loving Dutch, the serious-minded Pilgrims decided to seek other fields for growth of their organization. They first thought of going to Virginia in the New World but the Church of England had been established there. So the land "somewhere north of Virginia where John Smith had explored some years before" was decided upon as a haven for the oppressed.

After three years of pleading, some of the more influential members, among them Bradford, Brewster, and Captain Standish, persuaded a few rich merchants in England to lend them the money for the adventure. In return the Pilgrims promised to return half of all they might earn for the next seven years, which they did after great deprivation.

Through tempestuous waters and half the time off their course, the hundred or so weary Pilgrims at last saw the shores of Cape Cod on November 9. The crowded condition of the ship and lack of proper food caused much sickness at sea.

Although William Bradford was a very busy man, he found time to write a history of the Pilgrims. Relative to their arrival in November 1620, he wrote: . . . "after being a long time at sea, they (the Pilgrims) reached that land which was called Cape Cod, they were very joyful . . . but there was dangerous sands and roaring breakers. . . . Having thus arrived in a good harbor and come safe to land, they fell upon their knees and blessed God who had brought them over the furious ocean and delivered them from all the dangers and miseries thereof, and permitted them to again set foot on firm and stable earth.

"Having thus passed the vast ocean they had no friends to welcome them, no inns to refresh their weary bodies, no houses or much less, towns to go to. . . . It was winter sharp and violent . . . besides what could they see but a desolate wilderness, full of wild beasts and wild men. For summer having passed all things looked faded. If they looked behind them there was a mighty ocean separating them from the civil parts of the world.

"That which was most sad was, that in two or three months, half of their company died, especially in January and February, needing houses and other comforts; being infected with scurvy and other diseases which this long voyage and lack of proper care had brought upon them . . . scarcely fifty remained and of these but six or seven sound people who could bring wood, make fires, prepare meals and beds and wait upon the sick."

Bradford, apparently too modest to relate his part in this great crisis, was at one time the only member of the colony "up and on his feet" and able to care for the sick, chopping wood, and doing all of the menial jobs.

It may be that the hardships and sacrifices of early life had prepared William Bradford for the difficult task of leadership in the New Plymouth, Massachusetts, settlement. Bradford, who had a leading role in the selection of John Carver as first Governor, succeeded in the Governorship upon the death of Carver a few months later. He remained in active service for thirty years, beloved and honored until his death May 9, 1657.

The records show that Bradford took unto himself another helpmate, his first wife having drowned just before the "*Mayflower*" anchored; how the Pilgrims learned from the Indians to plant and harvest corn; that Massasoit, chief of one Indian tribe, was friendly to and helped the Pilgrims in many ways.

When fall came and the harvest was plentiful, the devout Pilgrims wished to give thanks for their many blessings. So Governor Bradford set aside a week in which the people might thank God for his care. The friendly Indians joined the Pilgrims in this manifestation, and the first Thanksgiving was a season of great happiness. Against all odds, the Pilgrims had become good farmers and fishermen and made their little colony a success.

Of this famous pioneer it has been written, "Governor Bradford's marvelous breadth of charity and tolerance, his strong simple piety, his plain unselfconscious goodness, all the grandest characteristics of the best traditions of puritanism concentrated in one man, made him one of the greatest founders of this country."

# The Spirit of the Hand-made

## XIX. Early American Pepper Pots

ELINOR EMERY POLLARD

THE early American pepper pot is most elusive! If you ask a librarian for a book on the subject, she will doubtless start off with a knowing smile. "Ah, yes. You mean that Philadelphia pepper pot; a kind of lamb stew, made with high seasoning!"

Then, most graciously, she will bring forth a dozen or more volumes on Colonial silver, china, or pewter, and out of the lot you will gather only a brief chapter, a paragraph here and there, or perhaps a few sentences, to assist in piecing together your own picture of a really important part of our ancestors' daily living.

And if you go into an antique shop and ask straight out, "Have you a pepper pot?" you will plunge the poor dealer into such a state of confusion that he will delve into the dusty depths of grandmother's corner cupboard and produce anything from a twentieth century cloisonné salt shaker to a good ornament of any New England farm table—the brass or nickel cruet frame filled with vinegar and oil bottles, and pepper and salt cellars. These last are really the vagrant, modern, great-granddaughters of the Colonial, socially distinctive condiment sets.

If you possess one pepper pot or caster or muffineer, and they are all one and the same, you will want to search for another



*Courtesy The Museum, Memorial Continental Hall. Photo by Edmondston.*

A "LEEDS" PEPPER POT PRESENTED BY MARY CLAPP WOOSTER CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., IN MEMORY OF MRS. RICHARD T. LYON AND HONORING MRS. ROBERT J. REED, FORMER CURATOR GENERAL, AND MISS EMELINE A. STREET, EX-REGENT OF THE CHAPTER AND A FORMER VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL FROM CONNECTICUT

and another. You will prove what Robert and Elizabeth Shackleton said in their book, "The Charm of the Antique", that there is just as much triumph in a fortunate find of the little as the big. Almost every pot is unique in shape and design and perhaps therein lies its greatest charm. He who can find an identical pair possesses a rare prize indeed!

Only in the last few decades have we come to treasure the American antique for its intrinsic beauty, and to see in it a tangible link between our present age and the days of courageous, optimistic living, when men and women sought to make their uncertain wilderness homes as complete in fineness of background as their homes had been in the old country.

Each generation believes itself more progressive, more modern than the one preceding, and many pieces which would be valuable to us today have been cast onto the scrap heap because new pieces have replaced them. Hundreds of pepper pots have doubtlessly been cast out in this way. Silver casters were often melted to be made again into something more luxurious in the newer and more classic taste. This was especially true since metals were not readily available. Sarah Lockwood, the author of "Antiques," suggests that much of our country's early

pepper was probably melted into bullets during the Revolution. Porringers, mugs, and plates were more necessary and could not be sacrificed as easily as the quaint little condiment pot which ranked definitely as a luxury. And when our country was fighting for its independence, luxuries were little considered.

Many factors are accountable for the wide variation in shapes of pepper pots. Some few were designed singly, in the earliest days, and one pepper pot would last an American Colonist's family a whole life-time. Pepper and spices were scarce and beyond price. They came from the East Indies and were one reason why Magellan sailed from Portugal in search of a new route to India. Men paid their taxes with a pound of pepper. A pound of pepper, indeed, was a royal gift for a king!

Black pepper, by the way, is made by drying and roasting the half ripe berry of the pepper vine; white pepper, by a more detailed process, from the fully matured fruit; and Jamaica pepper, which you will find mentioned frequently in the early condiment records, is not really pepper at all. It comes from the pimienta bush and in what we commonly term allspice today!

Cruets were introduced in the early eighteenth century. They were designed to hold all of the family's seasonings in the center of the table. Made in silver or some lesser metal, they stood on not too sturdy legs, with a handle to facilitate the passing from one to another about the board, and the rings or holders for the various containers were all different in size, which again explains why, perhaps, no two casters are exactly the same.

Then came the three muffineers, two small and one large. The tall one contained

sugar and, because all three had equally large openings in the tops, Roland Ruffer, in "The Antique Collector", remarks: "Obviously they were all designed to hold sugar. They appear to be quite unsuitable as pepper receptacles." Recently, a young girl expressed much this same thought as she wondered at the large holes in a group of pepper pots. "But can you imagine now," she said, "how people would ever

shake pepper from such as that? I should think their soup would be entirely too hot!" For pepper they were made, nonetheless, and for salt. And if the cruet frame became damaged or lost as the family moved from one home to another in the early days of Colonial "unsettlement", the small casters or muffineers, each different in size and shape, oftentimes survived separately.

Mr. Bigelow, in "Historic Silver of the Colonies", suggests that the name of caster came from its very use, in casting salt or pepper from the receptacle; and because people commonly sprinkled salt or sugar on their hot buttered muffins, they sometimes called the quaint little



Courtesy The Museum, Memorial Continental Hall.  
Photo by Edmondston.

A BLUE AND WHITE PEPPER POT, GIVEN BY  
MISS FANNIE FISHER, OF THE CONTINENTAL  
CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., WASHINGTON, D. C.

pots "muffineers".

Most pepper pots are from three to six inches tall, with a circumference to be ringed in your thumb and first finger. Their shapes are widely varied, the simplest and quaintest being the earliest, since their utilitarian purpose was the maker's sole thought. There is an excellent example of a seventeenth century American pot done by John Coney (1655-1722), which is a part of the Spalding Collection. It is made of silver, and the body is cylindrical with straight sides and a slightly spreading base. The pierced lid is thimble-shaped, and topped by a simply turned finial, secured to the body by a bayonet hinge or fastening.

Sometimes there were handles at one side, much like our kitchen flour sifters today, but these are quite rare. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts boasts one such in old Sheffield, a gift of Thomas Hancock to his niece, Lydia Bowman. John Burt (1691-1745) made it, and it is dated 1732, with the initials E. H. for Elizabeth Henchman, whose daughter Lydia married Thomas Hancock. This little pot is also an excellent example of the octagonal peppers, which were only made in that shape over a period of possibly twenty years, from about 1730 to 1750. Roland Ruffer again writes, "It is said that those whom the gods love die young. In the days of true craftsmanship, perhaps, this applied to fashions. It is certain that the vogue for these gracious pieces lasted considerably less than twenty years." They were generally short, less than three inches, with a variety of perforations in the top. For the most part, however, they were kept simple.

Early in the eighteenth century the pear-shaped casters began to appear, and with these numerous variations developed. Some were short-necked with chubby, squat, rounded barrels; others were taller, with long, narrow tops that bulged gracefully above gadrooned bases. There was no end to the shapes and sizes.

When the Pilgrims came to America in 1620, pewter was deemed the "ware for the wealthy", and some few pewter muffineers were brought over from England with other treasured household possessions. But the pewterer's trade did not thrive before 1750.

Plates and flatware of pewter could be easily cast in forms, but the pepper pots were more difficult. Being hollow, the molten metal had to be poured into moulds

of gun metal, or wood or iron, and then allowed to cool. When the pear-shaped sides were desired, with rims and bases, handles and removable tops, they had to be cast in two or more parts, and ultimately soldered together. Then the pot was turned and scraped and burnished on a lathe.

John Hancock is said to have loved pewter and to have disliked the clatter of porcelain, but during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the porcelains and

potteries came rapidly into vogue. Copper solution on an earthenware base made the lovely, mellow copper lustre which was decorated with flowers on bands of rich blue. In 1785, makers learned further to cover the exterior of a reddish or buff foundation with platinum, and the bright shiny silver lustre was the result. A single copper lustre pepper pot brought eighteen dollars in an antique shop a few years ago. In silver lustre, pieces bring from five to fifteen dollars apiece; they are all but impossible to find.

The quest of the antique is an infection for which there is rarely any antidote, but it is undoubtedly fortunate that some people have chosen to gather together from obscure and forgotten corners, the various

treasures of our ancestors.

My next door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. C. Edwin Young, have for several years collected pepper pots, and now have more than a hundred. Just how or why they came to add these quaint little muffineers to their already growing number of candlesticks, old blue plates, and lustre ware, they do not remember. Perhaps it was the contagious enthusiasm of the antique dealer who sold them their first two pewter casters. He had just finished scouting the highways



*Courtesy The Metropolitan Museum of Art*

A SILVER PEPPER CASTER FROM THE CLEARWATER COLLECTION, CAST BY ISAAC HUTSON IN 1800

and byways of New England to round up rare casters for the Porter Galleries, since transferred, I believe, to the Rochester Museum. Today Mr. and Mrs. Young have more than thirty early pewter pots, all different in shape. Some are elaborately designed, some plain to the point of severity; some are slender, others roly-poly. There are "lighthouses", bells, and pear-shaped models.

The Tobies comprise another group from this collection. These are most unusual and probably date from the time of Charles II, when Toby pitchers came into vogue. The perforations for sprinkling are in the Toby hats, and their cheery faces, the bright reds and blues of their jackets and breeches, make gay little pepper pots indeed.

Several of the Youngs' casters are of lustre. Two are the gleaming silver, three are the deep blue Staffordshire of Washington's day, four are lighter blue, several are copper, and several are delicate pink, mottled lustre with an open salt dish of the same material standing between a pair of them. They afford a wide variety of shapes and markings and periods.

Perhaps most commonly found are the Leedsware pots which came almost entirely out of old New England cupboards. They were ordered sent from England as gifts for a fortunate bride or wealthy housewife. These casters are creamy white with glazed finish, banded around the top or midway of the barrel with an uneven line in lettuce green or soft blue. Some are thimble-topped, some are square-headed. All are beautiful!

While browsing about in search of additional pots to add to an already sizable collection, Mr. and Mrs. Young came upon half a dozen chubby little muffineers unlike any they had ever seen before. Three have the "snake" pattern, and three the "cat's eye", the design being in soft shades of blue and tan against a creamy background. Except for one or two very small chips in the bases, they have been preserved more than a hundred years in almost perfect condition.

The simplest pewter pepper pots, if you find them, may be purchased occasionally for about five dollars. Depending on the period in which they were fashioned, the maker, and the design, many bring as much as fifty dollars. To my amazement, I recently chanced to look through a silver catalogue and saw illustrated a five-inch muffineer, "an exact copy of an English model of 1734." Its price was seventy-five dollars! Imagine, too, the justifiable horror of our Puritan ancestors to learn of a pair of pepper pots priced at one hundred and fifty dollars, when one simple pewter caster lasted a man's family a whole lifetime and only cost a fraction of that sum!

It is a fascinating pastime, gathering in the scattered treasures of early American life. Collecting pepper pots has come to be the "hobby" of many of us, and who knows but that some day two quaint old pots that started out together in the same cruet frame many years ago may come to rest once again, side by side, on some collector's shelf!

## Daniel Boone

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

*Leaping from cliff edge to a maple waiting,  
Swinging to safety on the wild grape vine,  
Teasing the Indians with bird calls, baiting  
Them far in the cane, or in the deep woodbine  
Watching them pass, with laughter in his heart;  
Swift as the wind were they, but he was air,  
Light on their feet, yet Daniel could outsmart  
In their own forests he could beat them fair.*

*They called him Turtle, since the turtle slipped  
With cleverness along the shadowed ways;  
This Quaker Daniel, marvelously equipped  
To cope with danger all his valiant days;  
By either name we sense a man so plucky  
His memory encircles all Kentucky.*





© Brown and Bigelow

NORMAN ROCKWELL'S INTERPRETATION OF THE TWELFTH SCOUT LAW

### *"A Scout Is Reverent—*

*He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion."*

**T**HE Boy Scout Movement, founded in America thirty years ago, is vital to the "American Way." Since its organization, nearly nine million boys and men have benefited by Scout training. And through three decades its service has gained the confidence of all people. Today Scouting is recognized on the basis of its achievements as one of the institutions in American life. One of its outstanding contributions to the nation is its Twelfth Scout Law, on which

special emphasis is being placed through this year.

The following article, written by the Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America, gives the history of another important movement which contributes greatly toward molding the youth of America into the types of citizens that will guarantee the continued existence of the United States along the pattern set by the nation's founders.



# "The Men of Tomorrow"

## A History of the Boys' Club Movement

*Sanford Bates, Executive Director, Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.*

"A PERSON passing along Essex Street, Salem, on a pleasant evening in autumn or winter, between the hours of seven and nine, would find himself hindered by the crowded state of the sidewalks—this on every evening of the week. This human throng is made up largely, he would notice, of young persons of both sexes from twelve to fourteen years of age to those of twice as many years. Most of them, he would see, are not on business. They amuse themselves; and their manners are not in all cases above criticism.

"How to reach this class of young people with some wholesome attraction which would employ their evenings better, and save them from the exposures of the saloon and of the street, was a question which ten or twelve years ago had often pressed itself on the attention of the dwellers along this chief thoroughfare of the city, and of others not indifferent to the good morals of the town and its social welfare."\*

Thus the chronicle runs as to the reason for the establishment of the Salem Fraternity in the spring of 1869—in all probability the oldest organization in the country today with a record of continuous service as a club for underprivileged boys. But it was even earlier than this, on March 3, 1868, that the Union for Christian Work in Providence, Rhode Island, undertook work for the same group of juveniles in that city. The Union leased a suite of rooms and furnished these as an amusement room, a reading room and library, a class room, and a committee room.

The Committee on Hospitality had "occasional calls for the exercise of a summary discipline" in the amusement room, but, as they said, "the idea of this room is a novel one" and "we shall probably learn by our mistakes the best way of conducting it so as to benefit all who come to it." They tried to introduce billiards on a borrowed table, but found it created "a spirit of license . . . which was out of harmony with the life of the rooms," and the game was dis-

carded for other games that "would entertain a larger number of persons." Every member was asked to "feel deeply the responsibility for the conduct of this room," to support those in charge by his presence and his influence and thus:

"To control the mischievous and thoughtless element which will find its way into every public place, and which it is not desirable to drive away if it can only overcome its evil with better tendencies and aims. If we can in any way teach these young men who will not be drawn into reading rooms or quiet influences, that freedom is not license, and that amusement is not dissipation or thoughtless ridicule of others, we shall accomplish one great good and a really Christian work."

In the fall of 1871, the Providence Union for Christian Work developed a department, the main object of which was to take boys off the street and train them for better citizenship. This eventually became known as the Providence Boys' Club, whose three fine buildings now serve boys in the needy areas of the city.

The Union for Christian Work at that time also had a branch in New Bedford, and in 1871 the People's Club of Worcester took pattern after this organization, but did not develop it into a Boys' Club until many years later.

It was apparently customary among the members of the senior class at Yale to devote some of their leisure time to what we would now call social work, and the New Haven Boys' Club was organized to give these well-intentioned undergraduates an opportunity to serve the boys of the city. During the years that followed, John C. Collins, who obtained his preparation for the ministry at Yale Divinity School, appeared as the first Boys' Club missionary in New England.

For nearly twenty years before the establishment of Clubs in Salem, New Bedford, Providence and New Haven, an organization existed in New York called the "Newsboys' Home." It was founded by Charles Loring Brace and is said to be the pioneer

\* "The First Twelve Years of the Salem Fraternity, 1869-1881," Salem, Massachusetts.

institution in America for constructive work for street boys. But this noble organization hardly fulfilled the definition which has since been made of a Boys' Club, as a place for leisure-time activity and guidance for large numbers of pavement boys. It was more a home for the homeless.

There is a story which almost has the sanctity of a legend. It records the visit of E. H. Harriman, famous railroad pioneer and magnate, to the Wilson Mission School in lower East Side, New York. As he was conversing with two estimable spinster school teachers and they had begun to relate to him something of their difficulties with the children of the neighborhood, the conversation was interrupted by a brick thrown through the window by one of the younger denizens of that district. Mr. Harriman's interest, thus forcibly aroused, was not easily quenched. He sent for some of these youngsters and, with the bribe of what was the equivalent of a "Good Humor" in 1875, invited them to talk over the possibilities of a Boys' Club.

Thus was started, only a few years after the early New England experiments, what has now become the largest Boys' Club in the world, the Boys' Club of New York, whose buildings comprise a membership of more than seven thousand youths. According to reports of the early history of this club, the boys of the neighborhood were not particularly willing participants. One story goes that some of the young rascals were engaged one evening in a clay modeling class when one of their members heaved a lump at the instructor which stuck fast in his eye and probably gave him considerable discomfort. But all was undoubtedly forgiven when years later one of the most accomplished artists in America admitted he was that boy!

In the early part of the 1880 decade, several newsboys' homes were established, and a number of settlement houses inaugurated boys' work which later became affiliated with Boys' Clubs of America.

The work of the Reverend Collins commenced to bear fruit in New England during this period: the Boys' Club of Bridgeport in 1887, of Waterbury and Meriden in 1887, Worcester and Lynn in 1889, and in 1890 the Fall River Club. Although all independently organized, they were un-

doubtedly inspired by Dr. Collins and the Union for Christian Work. The Milwaukee Boys' Club, established in 1887, seems to have had no direct connection with the New England movement. Started originally in a church through the efforts of Mrs. Annabell Cook Whitcomb, it soon took form as the Boys' Busy Life Club in quarters of its own.

Thomas Chew, one of the most simple and venerable of men, who, after fifty years of service is still serving the mill boys in Fall River, Massachusetts, as director of the local Boys' Club, never tires of telling about the early struggles to set up the establishment in his city. At the age of twelve he was working in the textile mills of New England. As he approached his majority he became more and more interested in the youngsters of the town. He observed that they literally had no homes to go to while their parents were in the mill during the day. And the condition of those homes, when they could get in, was so crowded and squalid as to be of little inspiration to them. Scarcely old enough to vote, he was acting as a caretaker in the Borden Mills when he was asked to take charge of a group of boys who were given small quarters for a clubhouse. So successful was the work in Fall River and so much needed was the type of effort there undertaken that Matthew C. D. Borden was finally prevailed upon to contribute funds for a building which the Boys' Club of Fall River still occupies, the first complete building constructed solely for this use.

Mr. Chew admits that his early training as a Boys' Club Worker was limited, that it consisted of a week-end visit to the newly established club in Worcester. Executives in those days had to learn their profession by the trial and error method. They were not as fortunate as young men entering the field today who have at their disposal the accumulated wisdom and experience of many of the older men through the medium of courses provided for them at universities and by the Boys' Clubs of America.

Now Honorary Vice President of the Boys' Clubs of America, no one is more eagerly listened to in the council meetings of this organization than this wholesome elderly gentleman who has never lost his human touch.

It was inevitable that, as Boys' Clubs developed in this somewhat unrelated manner, they should seek out each other's counsel and advice, so the National Boys' Club Association made its appearance.

Neither this organization nor the one called the Boys' Club Organization and Aid Society, which succeeded it in 1900, seemed to have had the confidence of the inner circle of Boys' Club workers. They soon struck out for themselves and formed the "Men of Tomorrow." The work of this organization broadened until it became closely akin to the General Alliance of Workers with Boys and it was absorbed by the older organization. The ever-increasing need of a central bureau for Boys' Club work became more and more apparent. Boys' Clubs were springing up in various sections of the country, attempting to solve a very evident problem, but without information as to the best methods of procedure.

The Federated Boys' Club was organized in 1906, and this was the actual forerunner of the Boys' Clubs of America as we know the clubs today. In 1915 the first attempt was made to maintain a national staff with occasional excursions into other parts of the country to expound the purpose of the Boys' Clubs. Even with the limited resources at its command, the early history of the Federation saw the rapid expansion of the number of clubs, so that when William Edwin Hall, the present President of the Boys' Clubs of America, a distinguished New York lawyer, who for nearly a quarter of a century has given largely of his time and substance on behalf of the boys of America, was first elected in May, 1916, there were ninety-five clubs enrolled for membership, including four in the Dominion of Canada.

The modern history of the Boys' Club development has indicated a more steady growth and a ready acceptance of the fundamental principles which underlie this great welfare work than has befallen almost any other kind of welfare activity. It is rapidly becoming recognized as the leading organization in the country in work for the underprivileged boy. Within the last two years, gifts totaling two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have made possible the building of seven new clubs throughout the country.

Occasionally the question is asked, "Tell us, just what is the mission of the Boys' Club that cannot be as well fulfilled by other organizations?" A Boys' Club is unique in five respects. Adequately financed and properly staffed, it does these five things and does them well.

First, the Boys' Club is a place. It is not merely an idea. It is more than a policy. It is not a room occasionally devoted to a meeting. It is a solid, tangible, permanent structure or building devoted to the cause of boys, open and ready to receive them every week-day and evening.

Second, the Boys' Club appeals primarily to the underprivileged boy. The need of underprivileged boys for an organization, to which they can belong is so much greater than the need of more fortunate youths that it has become an accepted function of a club to cater to those who need it most.

Third, Boys' Clubs are unique because the idea of a club is the predominant one and presupposes the existence of members who voluntarily belong to that place and to that organization in which they have a sustaining interest; where they derive satisfaction and comfort from the fact that, because they belong, they are welcome at any time.

Fourth, the Boys' Club is gaining more and more recognition as a substitute for the gang. The Boys' Club offers a design for living which has a natural basis. It offers a chance for group work under wholesome auspices. The gang contains the grass roots of democracy; a Boys' Club gives these roots a chance to grow and blossom into honorable citizenship.

And Fifth, the Boys' Club is primarily, entirely, and completely non-sectarian. From the time the first club was established, this has been a cardinal principle of operation.

It is these five attributes which give the Boys' Clubs of America their distinctive character. While one or more organizations may possess one or more of the attributes mentioned, no other community organization possesses them all. No organization but the Boys' Clubs is at one and the same time non-sectarian, appealing to the underprivileged boy on a participation basis, with full-time activities, in a building devoted to that purpose, under self-motivated democratic processes.

# Genealogical Department

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

*Genealogical Editor*

*NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.*

**L**ETTERS of appreciation of assistance given through this department to those who have no access to genealogical libraries convince us that this feature should be continued and enlarged.

In the future, as in the past, we shall give suggestions of "What and Where" to look for records one must have to verify lineage.

No source is more important than church records, most of which are in manuscript form. The Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections in Pennsylvania (Bulletin No. 774, Number 4 of Historical Commission Series), compiled by Historical Records Survey, Division of Professional and Service Projects, Works Projects Administration, edited by Margaret S. Eliot and Sylvester K. Stevens, and published by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission (1939) give us the "What and Where" of these Pennsylvania manuscript records in that state.

This guide lists historical societies, public libraries, museums and academic institutions in which these records are housed. The public is indebted to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and especially to S. K. Stevens, historian, for this publication. It is indexed!

Among the many valuable holdings, those of the Schwenkfelder Historical Library at Pennsburg, Pennsylvania, contain material relating to the history and development of the Schwenkfelder Churches in Europe and America over a period of more than four centuries, also thousands of parchment deeds and wills and material on state settlements during the Colonial period in Pennsylvania.

The Germantown Historical Society, 5214 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where all material relates to Germantown, has genealogical records, largely from family Bibles; 150 deeds of land; marriage certificates, 1750-1770.

The Friends Central Bureau, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

contains records of the yearly gatherings and all committees appointed since 1827, also records of constituent meetings; Philadelphia quarterly meetings 1829-1923; Frankford committee minutes; Christian Brotherly Advice, 1682-1777; also various minutes, etc., of Salem, Greenwich, Alloways Creek, Maurice River, with records of birth, marriages, deaths, 1728-1844; Woodbury, Piles Grove, Upper Penn's Neck; Byberry, with records of births, deaths, burials, marriages, removals, etc., 1736-1886. The material is available to accredited scholars engaged in historical but not genealogical research.

The Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pennsylvania, contains original papers and copied papers of Indiana County, Pennsylvania; 1775 minute book; court dockets of Yohogania and Augusta Counties, Virginia, deeds, etc., 1770-1815; minute books of courts of Yohogania County, Virginia, 1776-1780; and for Ohio County, Virginia, 1777-1780, etc. Micro-filming and other copy service may be arranged. These are but a few of the listings which cover 126 pages.

These guide books are to be published in a series of fifty volumes, one for each state and the District of Columbia, regardless of the number of depositories. An index will be included in each volume and the fiftieth volume will be an index to the series.

In no more important work can we who are interested in the preservation of American historical and genealogical records be engaged than to assist in every way this constructive work. We should see to it that our own community cooperates and receives deserved recognition in this work that should have been started decades ago.

Immediate action is necessary. Information about this nationwide project may be had by communicating with the National Director, Dr. Luther H. Evans, Historical Records Survey, Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C.

## Abstracts of Wills

## Lancaster County Court House

*(Continued from February issue, and contributed by Eleanore J. Fulton of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.)*

**Scott, Abraham** (1775-W.B.-C-1-276). Written Oct. 22, 1775. Monjoy Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Mentions: Wife Mary. Dau. Margaret. Son and dau. James and Mary Cook. Sons, Hugh, William, Abraham, David. Executors: Son William Scott & nephew Abraham Scott. Wits: David Richard, Sarah Scott, Abraham Holmes. Prob. Dec. 15, 1775.

**Scott, Martha** (1746-W.B.-A-1-112). Written June 12, 1745. Widow of William Scott. Little Britain Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Mentions: Dau. Elizabeth Buchanan, alis Scott. Dau. Marey Donnell, alis Scott. Dau. Margrett Gilchrist, alis Scott. Son Samuel Scott. Executor: Son Samuel Scott. Witnesses: James Buchanan, John Williamson. Probated May 5, 1746.

**Scott, Alexander** (1787-W.B.-E-1-408). Written March 26, 1787. Hempfield Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa., Plantation. Yeoman. Mentions: Wife Sarah, Alexander Scott Lowry, son to Abraham Scott Lowry. Hugh Pedau, my sister Grizel's son. Bro. Samuel Scott, dec'd. Josiah Scott, son to Abraham Scott, dec'd. Refers to Joseph Tidball, merchant in Phila. Jean Carr. Alexander Scott, son to my bro. Josiah Scott, dec'd. Samuel Patterson, son to my sister Ann Patterson. James Patterson, son to my sister Ann Patterson. Eleanor Moore, dau. to my sister Ann Patterson. William Carr, my bro.-in-law, and Alexander Carr, son to Wm. Carr. Elizabeth Hays, dau of David Hays, dec'd. Thomas Scott, son of Abraham Scott, of Donegal Twp. John Hays, son of David Hays, dec'd. Patrick Hays. Abraham Lowry, my sister's son dec'd in Cumberland County. Executors: Hugh Peden, my sister, Grizel's son James Patterson, my sister Ann Patterson's son, & Abraham Scott of Meunjoy Twp., son of William Scott, dec'd. Witnesses: Samuel Rankin, John Hays and John Fulton. Probated April 12, 1787. Remarks: To wife a "riding carriage now making for her." Tracts in Rapoe Twp., in Donegall Twp., and in Upper Paxton Twp.

**Scott, James** (1765-W.B.-C-1-59). (Scot, as signed). Little Britain Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Mentions: Wife Elizabeth. Bros. William & John. Elizabeth Halston or Kalston(?). Executor: Wife Elizabeth. Overseer of Will; my Pastor the Reverend Sampson Smith. Wits.: Samuel Picken, James Picken. Prob. Feb. 6, 1765. Remarks: To Bro. William, White Coat & Jacoat & Buckskin Breeches. To Bro. John, Blue Coat & Jacoat.

**Scott, Joseph** (1746-W.B.-A-1-123). Written Dec. 25, 1746. Mentions: Bro. Andrew Scott's son John & his bro. William. Bro. William. Thomas fineny. Sister Margaret Scott and 2 daus. Margaret & Jean. Executors: James Morrison, Thomas Feratts, Robert Smith. Witnesses: Thomas Dougan, Thomas Smith. Probated Jan. 7, 1746.

**Scott, Josiah** (1766-W.B.-C-1-60). Written Sept. 5, 1765. Hempfield Twp. Yeoman. Mentions: Wife Mary. Sons Robert & Alexander. Daus. Ester, Jean, Ann Galbreath. Bro. Alexander Scott. Executors: Wife Mary & bros. Samuel & Alexander Scott. Nephew James Patterson to be appointed in case of death of bro. Samuel Scott; Nephew Ephraim Moore to be appointed in case of death of bro. Alexander Scott. Wits.: Robert Spear, John Peden, Wm. Scott. Prob. May 29, 1766. Remarks: Tract of land near Franks Town. Land next John Peden's. Land in Upper Paxton Twp., from Thomas McKee. The 2 sons to be educated.

**Scott, Robert** (1757-W.B.-B-1-190). Written Oct. 4, 1757. Leacock Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Mentions: Nephew Robert Scott, Bro. John Scott. Executor: Bro. John Scott. Pits.: John Johnson, John Park, John Davidson. Prob.: Nov. 23, 1757.

**Scott, Patrick** (1782-W.B.-D-1-224). Written June 1, 1782. Paxton Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Mentions: Wife Ann Scott. Son Robert, now in Ireland. Son Jackson Scott, to be educated. Children: Jane Flanagan, Alexander Jackson, Samuel Jackson, Nilet Jackson, and Jackson Scott. Executors: Friends James Walker & Henry Moore (renounced) Estate administered by widow, Anne Scott. Probated June 17, 1782. Death within 7 days after Will written. Dr. William Plunket, physician.



**Scott, Samuel** (1777-W.B.-C-1-469). Written March 27, 1777. Rapho Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Mentions: Wife Hannah. Nephew Alexander Scott, son of my brother Josiah Scott dec'd. Nephew Hugh Peddin, my sister's son. Nephew John Peddin, my sister's son. Nephew Samuel Patterson, son of sister Ann Patterson. Nephew Samuel Peddin, son of sister Griswell Peddin. Nephew Samuel Scott, son of my bro. Abram S. Brother Alexander Scott. Nephew Josiah Scott, son of bro. Abraham Scott. Nephew Samuel Agnew, son of James Agnew. Bartram Galbreath, in right of Ann, his wife, and his son Samuel Scott Galbreath. James Poake, my first wife's brother. Robert Poake, another brother. Elizabeth Boyd, my present wife's sister. Executors: Bro. Alexander Scott and nephews Hugh Peddin & James Patterson. Witnesses: Colin McFarquhar, Wm. Campbell, and James Bickham. Probated April 21, 1777. Remarks: Land part in Hempfield & part in Rapho Twps. Grist Mill & Tavern now in possession of Hugh Pedden. Lands Adj. Robert Spear & Wm. Patterson in Rapho Twp. Land on Susquehanna river adj. Bartram Galbreath's land in Donegal. Plantation and land sit. on Little Chickes creek adj. land of Ephraim Little & Abr. m Herr. "To Elders of Presbyterian Church in Donegal Twp. 100 pounds to be laid out as Standing Stock for the use of said congregation and their successors in the same congregation forever". "To Trustees of the Pennsylvania Hospital 20 pounds". "To trustees of Academy at Newark, New Castle County, 20 pounds".

**Scott, Samuel** (1777-W.B.-C-1-467). Written April 5, 1777. Little Britain Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Plantation. Yeoman. Mentions: Wife Mary Scott. Sons, William, Samuel, John. Dau. Margaret Scott. Grandson Samuel Scott. Executor: Son John Scott. Wits.: Francis Armstrong, Wm. Gillcrest & James Hannah. Prob. April 30, 1777. Refers to Plantation in Carolina in Gilford Co. containing 640 acres, lying on Ritchland Creek Adj. Land of William Scott, his son. This plantation to his son Samuel; also one large Bible, my silver Shoe and knee buckles.

**Scott, William** (1743-W.B.-A-1-78). Written Oct. 8, 1739. Drummore Twp.,

Landchester Co. Plantation. Mentions: Wife Martha. Daus. Elizabeth, Mary & Margrett Scott. Son Samuel. Executor: Son Samuel Scott. Witnesses: Charles Stuart & William Mackey. Probated May 7, 1743.

**Scott, William** (1746-W.B.-A-1-119). Written Nov. 14, 1746. Mentions: Wife Margrett Scott. Bro. Joseph & his dau. Jean. Bro. Andrew Scott. Executors: Bro. Joseph & Thomas Dougan. Probated Jan. 7, 1746. Refers to Plantation.

**Scott, William** (1774-W.B.-C-1-268). Written July 19, 1773. Monjoy Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Mentions: Wife Mary. Son & Dau., Samuel & Susana Hunter. Son & dau., John & Elizabeth Harris. Son Abraham Scott. Executors: Wife Mary & Son Abraham. Wits.; William Scott, Jr., David McQueen. Probated March 24, 1774.

**Sharp, Thomas** (1757-W.B.-B-1-261). Written Oct. 24, 1757. Mentions: Wife Ketrine. Sons John & Thomas. Daus. Anna Tod & Sarah Clark & Mary Sharp. Grandson, Thomas Sharp. Arthur Omullen(?). Executors: Philip Robinson & son John Sharp. Wits.: Richard Sankey, Samuel Robinson. Probated: Feb. 5, 1758. Remarks: To son John, olive green coat & jacket. To son Thomas, plantation.

**Sharp, Thomas** (1782-W.B.-D-1-244). Written October 2, 1760. Yeoman. Salisbury Twp., Lanc., Pa. Mentions: Wife Letitia. James Sharp, brother. John Sharp, oldest son of my oldest bro. Joseph Sharp. James Sharp, son of next bro. James Sharp. Rev. Robert Smith, Presbyterian Minister at Pecquaie. Rev. George Dufilde, Minister in Carrlisle. George & Thomas, sons of bro. Joseph Sharp. Thomas Sharp, son of bro. George Sharp. John Sharp, son of bro. James Sharp. John Dods, Wm. Dods, Frances Dods, Margaret Dods, Marey Doads, Roas Dods, Agness Dods, Sarah Dods, children of Jennet Dods, decd., my sister's children. William Byars. Executors: Wife & Nevey George Sharp. Witnesses: Wm. Hamilton, James Keyes & James Whithill (last two dead at time of probate). Probated: Nov. 9, 1782. Remarks: Bequest of 2 pounds to Congregation at Pequaie to be applied in enlarging the Meeting House.

**Shaw, Samuel** (1743-W.B.-A-1-79). Written Jan. 18, 1742/3 Leacock Twp.,



Lanc. Co., Pa. Mentions: Wife. Sister Jeane. Sister Ann & her son Samuell Johnston. Executors: John Clendenin & Samuel Jackson. Overseers over the Executors: James Whitehill (Esq.) of Pequea, and William Young, merchant. Witnesses: David Crawford & Robert Patton. Probated June 8, 1743.

**Smith, James** (1739-W.B.-A-1-34). Written May 24, 1739. Donegall Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Plantation. Yeoman. Mentions: Wife Mary Smith. Son William. Executors: Friends Samuel Smith of the Conoy and John Allison of Donegal—these also to be guardians of son William. Wits.: John Creeig, Wm. McKee, & Sam'l Miranda. Probated June 30, 1739.

**Smith, James** (1756-W.B.-B-1-133). Written June 3, 1756. Martick Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Schoolmaster. Mentions: Bro. John Smith & Cusson Hugh Grray. Executor: Cusson Hugh Grray. Refers to David Reed & Alexander Scot. Wits.: George Kinkead & George Campbell. Probated Aug. 18, 1756.

**Smith, John** (1769-W.B.-C-1-84). Written Jan. 21, 1768. Rapho Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Mentions: Eldest son Samuel & sons Andrew & Christopher. Dau. Margaret & dau Isabel, wife of Robert Spear. Bro. William Smith in Ireland. Executors: Sons Samuel & Andrew Smith. Wits.: Patrick Hayes, John Hayes, Wm. Scott. Probated Oct. 12, 1769.

**Smith, Joseph** (1759-W.B.-J-1-243). Written Oct. 19, 1759. Earl Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Plantation. Farmer. Mentions: Wife Jean. Sons Robert & Joseph. Daus. Margreat & Elener. Executors: Thomas Cochran & Alexander Galet. "Garden": Mr. Galet for son Joseph. Written by Robert Whitehill under direction of testator. Wits.: Robert Rideck & Wm. Cochran. Probated Nov. 10, 1759.

**Smith, Robert** (1757-W.B.-B-1-156). Written Oct. 2, 1755. Paxton Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Plantation. Mentions: Wife Meary. Son Matthew Smith. Children Rebecca, Robert, David. Executors: John Barnett, John Smith & John Care, all of Paxton. Wits.: Joseph Kerr, James Karr. Probated March 23, 1757.

**Stevenson, Nathaniel** (1778-W.B.-C-1-513). Written Stephenson. Written March 15, 1778. Donegall Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa.

Yeoman. Mentions: James Stephenson, my bro. John's son in South Carolina, also other children. Sister Hannah, wife of John Gray, and their children, Sarah, George, Mary, John, Robert & Thomas. Sister Susannah's children, James & Samuel, and her husband, James Carr. Sister Sarah, wife of Adam Ross, & children. Nephew David Watson's son Nathaniel. Niece Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Brisbin, and children. Nephew James Watson's children. Niece Hannah's children. (Niece Hannah, wife of Archibald McCurdy). Niece Sussanna's children (Niece Susanna, wife of Robert Young). Executors: Nephews David & James Watson and friends James Work & Nathaniel McGirr. Wits.: David Semple & Zachariah Moore. Probated April 10, 1778.

**Stevenson, James** (1768-W.B.-C-1-78). Written Stephenson. Written July 28, 1766. Donegall Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Plantation. Yeoman. Mentions: Wife Elizabeth. Sons Nathaniel & John. Son John Gray & his wife Hannah. Grandson David Watson. Son James Kerr & his wife Susanna. Son Adam Ross & his wife Sarah. Executors: Wife & son Nathaniel. Wits.: John Doughill, Arthur Taggart and James Black. Probated Sept. 5, 1768.

**Thompson, John** (1778-W.B.-C-1-587). Written Sept. 14, 1778. Hanover Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Mentions: Sons, Andrew, William, John. Son-in-law John Robenson, in right of his wife Jean Thompson. Executors: 2 Sons & Son-in-law, Andrew & William Thompson & John Robenson. Wits.: Timothy Green, James Beard, Wm. Trousdale. Prob.: Oct. 17, 1778.

**Thompson, Robert, Esq.** (1764-W.B.-C-1-94). Written May 12, 1764. Borough of Lancaster, formerly of Forysith? Mentions: Wife, Ann Thompson. Sisters Mary Stevenson & Rebecca Arther. Bro. William Thompson's wife. Executor: Wife Ann. Wits.: Letitia Cunningham, Abraham Mitchell & George Ross. Prob.: Sept. 24, 1764. Remarks: His desire that each sister & sister-in-law be given a genteel Morning ring.

**Thompson, Thomas** (1770-C-1-98). Written Sept. 8, 1770. Donegal Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Plantation. Yeoman. Mentions: Son Robert, and his children. Daughter Mary and her children. Son-in-law Samuel Hutchison. Joseph Hutchison of

Hanover Twp. John Jamison, Sr. Grandson Thomas Thomson, Jr. Matthias Blayser. Thomas Robinson, uncle of grandson, Hanover Twp. Wm. Rogers of Hanover Twp. Executors: Thomas Robenson & Joseph Hutcheson. Wits.: John Jamison, James Ramsey, Samuel Woods. Prob. Oct. 26, 1770.

**Thompson, William** (1791-W.B.-F-1-294). Written April 13, 1773. Sadsbury Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Plantation. Mentions: Elonor Thompson. Sons: Nathan, James, Andrew, Robert. Daus. (2) Margaret Walker, (3) Sarah Loughhead, (1) Mary Ramsey. Executors: Son Robert Thompson (died before testator). Wits.: Alexander Campbell, John Johnston. Probated May 18, 1791. Letters of Administration granted to Nathan Thompson. (Nathan Thompson m. Jane Miller, dau. of Joseph Miller, of Colrain, and wife Rachel. Their children: Joseph Miller T. m. Mary Watt. Rachel. Eleanor m. John Gibson. Nathan Thompson, Jr., m. Amy Watt.)

**Wilson, Alexander** (1760-W.B.-B-1-315). Written May 19, 1760. Salisbury Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Mentions: Wife Cathrine. Sons Andrew Blackburn & John Wilson and Moses Wilson. Granddau. Isabel Blackburn. Grandson John Wilson. Executors: Robert Armor(?), John Guthery. Wits: Alexander Wilson, Charles Oanee(?), Thomas Cochran, Robert Smith. Probated:

**Watt, Margaret** (1844-W.B.-T-1-504). Written Dec. 8, 1835. Sadsbury Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Widow. Mentions: Dau. Elizabeth Ankrim. Dau. Mary Watt. Dau. Fanny Hutchison. Dau. Margaret Ankrim. Dau. Charlotte Wilson. Dau. Amy Thompson. Executor: Son-in-law Joseph M. Thompson. Wits.: John Smoker & Thomas Whitson. Probated Nov. 25, 1844.

Ref. "Genealogy of the Fulton Family", p. 191. Joseph Miller Thompson was son of Jane Miller & Nathan Thompson. Jane Miller was dau. of Joseph Miller of Colrain Twp. and Rachel. Joseph Miller Thompson m. Mary Watt, a sister of Squire Hutchison's wife. Their children were: John Thompson & Jane Thompson who m. J. Marshall Wilson.

**Watt, James** (1804-W.B.-H-1-436). Hempfield Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Mentions: Bro. John Watt, if alive. Sister

Mary & her husband. Joseph Howard. Sister Nancy Watt "other other wife Middleton". Samuel What of near Woodstock in Shannadoath Co. Relations in Ireland. Smith & Tagart, merchants in Phila. Wm. Nelson (evidently in Ireland). Polly, in Lancaster. Executor: Samuel Bethel, Esq. Witness: Wm. B. Ross. Probated Feb. 1, 1804.

**Wilson, David** (1739-W.B.-A-1-35). Written July 23, 1739, two days before death. Hanover Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Leaves "all to dear wife and sorry he had not more to leave her". Witnesses: John McClure, Robert Baker & John Stephens. Probated Aug. 14, 1739. Administration papers granted to Rebecca Willson.

**Wilson, James** (1734-W.B.-A-1-12). Written March 14, 1732/3. Drumore Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Plantation. Mentions: Wife Mary. Dau. Elizabeth. Bros. Robert Wilson & John Mackey. Executors: Bros. Robert Wilson & John Mackey. Wits.: Jo. Anderson, Alexander White, and Alexander Ewing. Probated June 26, 1733.

**Wilson, Francis** (1740-W.B.-A-1-50). Written Willson. Written Sept. 25, 1740. Manhum Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Plantation. Mentions: Wife Marey Willson. Dau. Marey, Jr. 2 Sons; eldest son Thomas, 1/2 of loom, (1/2 of iron tools & tackling,) Bible & gun. 2nd son William, "Book called the Whole Duty of Man" and my Prayer Book. Executors: Samuel Jackson of Leacock Twp., & Samuel Shaw, Travelling chapman. "Gardens" over children: Joseph Sharp & James Smith. Witnesses: John MaNab & Thomas Watterson. Probated Jan. 16, 1740/1.

**Wilson, Moses** (1781-W.B.-D-1-255). Written May 18, 1780. Mentions: Sons: John & James. Daus.: Cathron, Mary, Martha, Shusannah. Grandchildren: Moses & William Wilson. Grandchildren: Jean Keare & Elizabeth Wilson. Brother James Wilson. Executors: Sons John & James Wilson. Wits.: David Wray, Robert Heays. Probated March 12, 1781. Refers to place where Thomas Espy now lives.

**Wilson, James** (1744-W.B.-A-1-91). Written July 15, 1744. Salisbury Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Mentions: Sister Mary Willson. William Wilson in Phila. Co. Executors: James Whitehill & Archey Douglass. Wits.: Joseph Dickinson, George Whiteside

& Robert Dunwoody. Probated Nov. 7, 1744.

**Wilson, James** (1767-W.B.-C-1-293) (signed James Willson). Written June 15, 1766. Mounjoy Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Mentions: Mother, Merrey Willson. Bro. Hendrey Willson; both living in Ireland, Dery Co., & peresh of Belekele, & town land of Beleken Jalow. Appoints Abram Torans, my troste frand, to be the bearer of bequest to them. Executors: William Miller & William Cochran. Wits.: Samuel Willson, Wm. White, William Cochran. Prob. Oct. 6, 1767.

**Wilson, John** (1738-W.B.-A-1-33). Late of Pestitauk(?). Mentions: father Alexander Willson. Bro. Joseph Willson. Witnesses: James Hutchenson of Donegal, yeoman, and James Russel of Hanover Twp. at house of James Hutchenson. Acknowledged Oct. 19, 1738.

**Wilson, John** (1791-W.B.-F-1-304). Written April 7, 1790 (Written Willson). Donigal Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Mentions: Sons of James Hutchison, dec'd, of Rapho Twp. Ann Hutchison, relict of James Hutchison. James McDonel, my sister Elizabeth's Son. Heirs of my sister Mary McKee. Elizabeth McCord and Florince Rodgers, both daus. of James Hutchison, Sr., of Rapho Twp. Executors: James Cook & John Whitehill. Wits.: David Craig, David Cooke. Probated July 28, 1791.

**Wilson, John** (1799-W.B.-I-1-441). Written August 31, 1789. Leacock Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Plantation. Mentions: Wife, Jane Wilson. Son John Wilson. Dau. Mary Teters. Dau. Margaret, wife of Robert Hamilton. Grandson John Hamilton. Grandson John Teters. Samuel Bigart, who married dau. Nancy. Granddaus. Sarah & Margaret Bigart. Executors: Son John Wilson & Son-in-Law Robert Hamilton. Wits.: Henry Eaby, George Carman. Probated Nov. 27 & 28, 1799. Refers to place formerly James Douglass'. Refers to Mt. & timber land in Chester Co. Refers to land where Robert Knox lives and 50 acres of timber land in Lampeter Twp.

**Wilson, Margaret** (1783-W.B.-D-1-361). Written March 30, 1782. Donegal Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Plantations. Widow of David Wilson, dec'd. Mentions: Son Samuel Wilson, Son Robert Wilson, Dau.

Elizabeth Woods, Dau.-in-law Margret Wilson, and her son David Wilson, son of Samuel Wilson. Dau.-in-law Mary Wilson. David Woods. Granddau. Margreat Woods. Granddau. Margreat Wilson. Executor: Son Samuel Wilson. Witnesses: Thomas Reed, Agnes Reed. Probated August 27, 1783.

**Wilson, Rebecca** (1753-W.B.-B-1-56). Written Dec. 19, 1749. Widow, late of Kingdom of Ireland. Mentions: Dau. Rebecca, wife of Joshua Baker. Friend David Stout, Att.-at-law. Executor: David Stout. Wits.: Thomas Butler, Eliner Butler, Jane Wilson als. Lees. Probated: Jan. 3, 1753. Remarks: To Dau. "all my rings & wearing Apparel. To David Stout, furnishings & Silver Plate.

**Wilson, Thomas** (1784-W.B.-D-1-416). Written Nov. 20, 1783. Colrain Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Plantation. Mentions: Wife Eloner Wilson. Oldest son Andrew. Sons John & Hugh. Daus. Jean, Nancy, Margaret & Sarah Wilson. Granddau. Eloner Wilson. Grandsons Andrew, Hugh, William Wilson & Thomas Wilson. Executors: John Patterson, Samuel McClelan. Witnesses Peter Sides, Jr., Henry Cunkle. Probated Feb. 17, 1784.

**Wilson, David** (1766-W.B.-C-1-289). Written Dec. 19, 1763. Donegal Twp., Lanc. Co., Pa. Yeoman. Mentions: Wife Margaret Wilson. Sons, Samuel & Robert. Dau. Elizabeth, and Samuel Woods, her husband. Grandson Nathan Woods. Executors: Wife Margaret & son Samuel Wilson. Wits.: Thomas Cotter, John Allison, Wm. Carither. Prob. April 1, 1766. Remarks: One Plantation bought from Joseph Hutchison, on which Adam Coubell lives. Other plantation on which he lives to Samuel.

## Family Associations

Name of Family Association, name and address of the President or Secretary and date and place of 1940 meeting will be published in this Department if sent six weeks in advance. A brief statement, double spaced and typewritten, if possible, will be appreciated.

**Stanley Association of America**, Otis Stanley, Secretary, annual meeting at Newton, Illinois, first Sunday in October 1940.

Descendants of **John Banks** of Fairfield, Connecticut, Clara B. Sherwood, Secretary, Pequot Road, Southport, Connecticut.

**Pierpont Family Association**, Hugh W. Pierpont, Secretary, Paeonian Springs, Loudoun County, Virginia.

**Bower (Bauer) Family Association**, Secretary, Mrs. L. M. Thomas, Warners, Onondaga County, New York.

The following requests regarding Family Associations have been received. Correspondence regarding the same should be direct. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope, if a reply is expected.

Frank Maltby, Corning, New York, wishes to know the name and address of the Secretary of a Williamson Family Association.

Mrs. Russel S. Coutant, Yardley, Pennsylvania, wishes to know the name and address of the Secretary of the Gordon Family Association, a Pennsylvania family.

Bruce-Flake Association, Mrs. Stanley Bloom, President, Aurora, Indiana, meets the third Sunday in August, 1940.

Mrs. L. R. Spencer, 713 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., wishes to know of a Logan and Rowe Family Association, New York and New Jersey families.

#### ANSWERS

**K-'39. (a). Cortright.** The following answer is received from Miss Meltha E. Kohl, 121 West 6th Street, Perrysburg, Ohio. "In my genealogy Solomon Cortright was born in 1749, and enlisted in March 1776 from Sussex County, New Jersey, served until Dec. 15, 1782. At about 25 years of age he married Hannah Ayers of the same state. They had 10 children, 3 sons and 7 daughters. He died in 1844 at the age of 95 years, and was buried in Peru township, Huron county, Ohio. The writing taken from a Monroeville clipping, and at his death these 7 living children are given.

Catherine Davenport, Elizabeth Eastman, Hannah Vansickle, William Cortright, Rachel Covert, Osey Stevens, Phoebe Stevens. The writing says at the age of 65, two sons and a daughter died, but does not give their names.

I am the ancestor of Catherine Davenport, and there are others here ancestors of Hannah Vansickle, and Phoebe Stevens, all members of Black Swamp Chapter D. A. R. of Bowling Green, Ohio."

The person sending in the query regard-

ing the Moseley-Talley-Butler lineages was Reverend F. S. Moseley, 111 South Gay Street, Auburn, Alabama.

#### QUERIES

**C-'40. (a). Smith Bradley-Swett.**—Birth dates and ancestry of Patty Smith Bradley said to be a first cousin of Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon religion, who married Trustum Swett, b. 11-10-1791. Trustum's father, Enoch, was bap. 7-8-1764, m. Lucy Howard in 1790. Would like correspondence with any of this family. Also Rev. records.

**(b). Stanton Swett.**—Ancestry of Carolyn Stanton who married Lysander Swett. She was b. 11-25-1830. Her mother was Joanna, wife of Hiram Stanton, she died 6-30-1835. This was taken from a tomb stone in the cemetery at Hampden, Ohio. Would like correspondence with any of this family on either Stanton or Swett side. Odetta Warner Nelson, 182 4th Street, Albion, Nebraska.

**C-'40. Parsons.**—Who was the wife of James Parsons of West Virginia? A native of England and emigrated to America in Colonial times. He died about 1811. His father was Thomas Parsons, a hatter of London, England. James emigrated to Hardy or Randolph Co., West Virginia, and had two sons Isaac and Jonathan. Wanted the names of other children, also his Revolutionary record. I think he was a fifer. Lena Creswell, 4930 Niagara Avenue, Ocean Beach Station, San Diego, California.

**C-'40. Gage.**—Col. Eber or Eben Gage, born March 9, 1783 in Pelham, New Hampshire, married February 16, 1808, to Sarah or Sally Stone born October 28, 1781. He died April 12, 1823, in Orford, New Hampshire. Their children were Aurelia born May 29, 1809; Sally born December 16, 1811; Eber born Sept. 8, 1814; Clarissa born June 16, 1817; Harriet born October 29, 1819; Luther born October 12, 1822. Wanted parentage of Col. Eber Gage, also names of his brothers and sisters. Is he the son of Abner, Daniel or David Gage of Pelham, N. H., or their sister Abigail Gage who married Asa Gage? H. W. Eddy, 6 Jaques Ave., Worcester, Massachusetts.

**C-'40. (a). Hartford-Titus.**—Wanted information about Mathew Hartford and wife, Ann. They came to Western Pennsyl-

vania about 1800, but died at Wooster, Ohio. Son-in-law, Archibald Titus, settled the estate in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1821. Had a son Thomas, in Canton, Ohio. John in Stark and Wayne County, Ohio, in 1821 and a daughter who married Isaiah Jones.

(b). Wanted Parentage of Archibald Titus who settled near Sharon, Pa., in 1802—married Nancy Ann Hartford. Was his father's name Tunis? Five of his eleven children were born in East Pennsylvania or New Jersey. Mrs. R. W. Hannan, 6544 Darlington Road, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

**C'40. Sawyer-Robinson.**—Wanted, parentage of Emanuel Sawyer of Bridgewater, Vt., born 1784. Died in Bridgewater, 1853; Married Submit Foster, she died in Bridgewater, Vt., 1830. Their dau., Laura Sawyer, born 1805 at Plymouth, Vt., married Jesse Robinson, at Plymouth, Vt., in 1824. Wanted, parentage of Jesse Robinson, born at Plymouth, Vt., in 1803, died at Plymouth, Vt., in 1881. Mrs. Amos H. Gilman, 530 Haverhill Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

**C'40. (a). Steinhauer, Weichel,**—of Lohnweiler and Heinzenhausen in the German Pfalz. Corrections and additions to my genealogy published in April 1939 *Americana* (Vol. 33, No. 2, Pp. 222-232), and correspondence with related families are invited.

(b). **Bardenet, Chaudey, Chobard,**—of Vesoul and adjoining towns in Haute-Saône (formerly Franche-Comté) in France. See pages 230-231 in Steinhauer reference above. Want information concerning the users of the coats-of-arms described in Révèrend's *Armorial du Premier Empire* (Bardenet) and in the second and later editions of Rietstap's *Armorial Général* (Chaudey, "anobli 1663"). Mr. Karl F. Steinhauer, 1920 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**C'40. Walker-Kendrick.**—Wanted ancestry of Zeddic H. Walker (1800-1864) and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Kendrick (died 1892 in Lewisburg, Tenn.), who moved from Virginia to southern Tennessee. L. M. Walker, Silver City, N. Mex.

**C'40. (a). Connell-Gibbs.**—Wanted Revolutionary record of Giles Connell who died in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, 1804; also his ancestry and that of

his wife, Elizabeth Gibbs. Among children, William, m. Sallie Prince, John Giles, Nancy, m. John Rossen, dau., m. William Atkins; dau. m. John Yoes; dau., m. Nathan Yoes. These children probably all moved to Robertson County, Tennessee.

(b). **Tinsley.**—Would like to correspond with interested Tinsley descendants. Seeking ancestry of Jane (Jean) Tinsley who married Giles Connell, Jr., above. She was born 3 Aug., 1777, father said to be John Tinsley, no proof; prob. lived in southern Kentucky or northern Tenn. Children: William, b. 1797; John Tinsley, Talitha Morton, Polly, Zellica Foster, Giles, Lucinda, and Thomas Dixon Connell. Mrs. Jerome A. Esker, 18 State Street, Norwalk, Ohio.

**C'40. Woodruff.**—Parents and ancestors of Thomas Tyson Woodruff, born Sept. 8, 1781, at Elizabeth or Rahway, New Jersey. Died April 1855, New York City. Also of his wife, Mary Ennis Woodruff, who died 1861, at 33 Fifth Avenue, New York City. They had ten children. Mrs. Charles M. Benedict, 317 West 104th Street, New York City, N. Y.

**C'40. (a). Wilson-Peed.**—Wanted ancestry of James Wilson b. 11-21-1801, d. 10-8-1881, and Elizabeth Peed b. 7-1-1805, d. 4-4-1871. They were married 10-14-1829. Buried at Minerva, Kentucky. Children: William, Mary F. (Pemberton), Annie M. (Jones), Elizabeth (Spencer), James, Josiah, Nancy (Etheridge-Roberts), Robert L.

(b). **Combs.**—Ancestry of Mary Combs, who married Nathaniel Pemberton 1-11-1819 in Adams County, Ohio, had children: Curtis, Wealthy Ann (Smith) and Nathaniel. After Pemberton's death, 1822, she married Spencer Cockerill, 9-8-1836; children: Elizabeth, Lucinda, and Jeremiah. Mary died 5/4/1837 and was buried probably in Ohio. Spencer was drowned earlier. Mrs. T. E. Maury, 842 Garfield Avenue, Aurora, Illinois.

**C'40. McIntire-MacIntyre.**—Wanted marriage record and maiden name of the wife of John McIntire, Jr., born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, July 8, 1792; died in Carrolltown, Louisiana, May 7, 1867. Also, children of John McIntire, Jr. Mrs. Samuel R. Putnam, 21 Oak Street, Claremont, New Hampshire.



## Book Reviews

**Daniel Boone, Master of the Wilderness.** John Bakeless. William Morrow and Company, \$3.50.

**Knight of the Seas, The Adventurous Life of John Paul Jones.** Valentine Thomson. Liveright Publishing Corporation, \$3.50.

**Sutter, The Man and His Empire. A Biography.** James Peter Zollinger. Oxford University Press, \$3.50.

**New England Year, A Journal of Vermont Farm Life.** Stephen Daye Press, \$2.50.

An American whose parents were born in one of the smaller European countries writes in a recent letter:

"I have always wanted to discuss a pet idea of mine, and that is that perhaps you can't really love a large country in the same intimate way that you do a smaller one; for instance my two great interests are first the state where I was born, and the country of my fathers.

"Don't misunderstand me—of course I love America—it is my country and has my first allegiance, but sometimes I find myself wishing it were less mighty. I find myself envying a friend who was born in my father's land and not only is familiar with every corner of it personally, but knows all about its heroes. When we talk together I find myself thinking that after all I know so little about America and its beginnings, though as you realize, I have concentrated pretty well on a single state! Can you suggest any new books which will help me to know other corners better?"

Most of us are more or less inclined to "concentrate" on some particular corner of our country; and in a land so great we can never explore all of it personally, or come to know all its local heroes. But it will add to our love and our understanding, if we do try to learn more about some of the outstanding builders of America. We must realize that as countries go, we are still very young and that many of the true stories of America's pioneers are now being revealed for the first time as flesh and blood individuals and not as mere legendary shadows. It is a peculiarity and a boast of our democratic country that so many of our

great men have been simple in origin and simple in heart.

Such a one of whom all Americans may be proud was Daniel Boone, son of Quaker parents. In the new biography of this man, based on original sources, the reader will find a tale so fascinating and well told that, once opened, it will be difficult to put the book down.

Here emerges a Daniel Boone whose stature as an Indian fighter and diplomat is for the first time accurately measured. For here was a white man who had learned the secrets of the forests so well that even the Indians envied him his knowledge and sought to win him for themselves, and, as every youthful admirer knows, even adopted him as one of their own.

Adults, however, may be more prone to rejoice in remembering Daniel Boone as a man whose vision, more perhaps than that of any other single individual, turned the tide of settlement westward. Even in his old age the fact of his presence in what could still be called "new country" was enough to draw settlers from far and near to group themselves around him.

Yet this man who could "out-Indian" the Indians and inspire confidence in his own race could not cope with the intricacies of the law nor the scheming of land grabbers. He could take the warrior's path and win through with all the odds against him, but he "never really learned to deal with civilized man. He never got over the scrupulously honest man's delusion that all the rest of the world is honest, too."

This is a tale to be read aloud—it will make frontier life vivid for all the family, and the listeners will find that the Daniel who sang and carved his name on the trees of the forest can still carve that name very successfully on American hearts.

The subtitle of the book by John Bakeless is "Master of the Wilderness". Now let us turn to a book concerning another master, this time one born across the sea—a man whose origin was apparently a most simple one. Its hero is said to have been the son of a gardener in Scotland, but in this country his name is ever associated with the sea. I am speaking of John Paul Jones, born John Paul, who adopted the name



Jones from an American benefactor. If Mr. Bakeless has given "Daniel Boone" a proper subtitle in "Master of the Wilderness", so has Miss Thomson chosen well, "Knight of the Seas", for that title was bestowed upon Jones by Louis XVI of France, together with a medal of military merit in appreciation of "Chevalier Jones' services" to that country.

Miss Thomson has worked on this biography in many countries and has unearthed a great deal of new source material on the Continent. But unfortunately she is still a little too close to her research. The really great accomplishments of John Paul Jones tend to be lost somewhat in the mass of details, many of which deserve less emphasis than they receive.

Like Boone, John Paul Jones was apparently happiest when encountering the greatest odds. Yet strangely enough, this believer in democracy and liberty spent the last years of his life in the service of Catherine of Russia. He left that country more or less under a cloud, which Miss Thomson suspects may have been due to a love affair. He died and was buried in Paris.

As the ashes of the "Master of the Wilderness" were returned to his beloved Kentucky from the West, so in 1913 the ashes of the "Knight of the Seas" came back to rest in the crypt of the Naval Academy chapel at Annapolis.

From these eighteenth-century heroes, let us look ahead into the nineteenth century at a third book, a biography of the Swiss adventurer and colonizer, Johann August Sutter, who fashioned a tiny empire of his own in the Sacramento Valley and called it New Helvetia—New Switzerland.

"Sutter, The Man and His Empire" is a well-told tale of a man who was ever the actor, the adventurer, one destined it seemed to play an important part in America's history, and equally destined to be forever dogged by personal ill fortune.

The author, James Peter Zollinger, who is himself a native of Switzerland, has unearthed the real story of Johann Sutter's birth and early days in Switzerland. That origin was so unimportant that Sutter always concealed it by painting a nonexistent military background as an officer in the Royal Swiss Guards in France, and even hinting that he was of noble blood.

Perhaps as compensation for his unhappiness and lack of success in the Old World, he became head of his own minute empire and "the actual conqueror of California; for the United States had little else to do than receive the northern half of the province from him". He trained the Indians to work for him, brought settlers into the valley, eagerly welcomed all strangers at his gate, generously aided an unappreciative Fremont, and saved half of the Donner party from death in the mountains. Not only, says the author, did he give the United States a firm foothold in the West, whereby we are indebted forever to him, but he set the very seal upon the conquest through the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill. That discovery was to bridge the vast gulf separating what was then remote and insular territory from the main body of nations.

Today, Sutter's Fort has been reconstructed and stands as a monument to the man and the age of pioneering, of conquest and of gold.

And now, having looked at America's beginnings upon the sea, at two founders of western colonization, let us turn from yesterday and from New Switzerland back to New England and the descendants of eastern colonists.

"New England Year" is a diary of a year on a Vermont farm, a diary written in this day by a daughter of pioneers married to a son of pioneers. Their children will be the sixth generation to dwell upon the farm about which Miss Follet writes. This is an important book because preserved within its covers is a record of living which is typical of many thousands of Americans. Here are no great adventures, no journeyings to far places, but the daily record of family participation in toil, in small festivities, and in community affairs.

This is a family of which the lovers of democracy and liberty dreamed as they fashioned the America of yesterday. From families such as these will come America's heroes of the future.

It is a book for all of us who love the greatness of our land and who love, too, the small corner in which we chance to dwell. It is also a good book to read when newspaper headlines loom persistently large.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

## News Items



THE PRESENTATION OF THE D. A. R. ANTI-AIRCRAFT TROPHY TO THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE "U.S.S. RANGER." THIS OCCASION IS FITTINGLY DESCRIBED BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL ON PAGE 2

The **George Pearis Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.**, of Pearisburg, Virginia, recently participated in the dedication of the Pearis Theatre as a part of the celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of its organization.

Captain George Pearis, of Revolutionary fame and donor of the site of the city, was memorialized by the new theatre. The town is located on more than fifty acres of land given by Captain Pearis in 1806, and the theatre itself stands on a lot that he reserved. On display in the marquee were several valuable heirlooms loaned by Pearis descendants for the occasion.

Fourteen members of the local chapter participated in the dedication program. They were attractively dressed in Colonial costumes, which added much to the festivity of this important occasion.

The **St. Cloud Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.**, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, is sponsoring a

project which is designed to benefit "new voters" in St. Cloud. Various organizations are uniting in a plan which is called "Recognition of New Voters". A party, or get-together, is now being planned, to which the admission is a registration card showing that the young woman or man has registered and is eligible to vote. The next step in this project is a series of classes on "Good Citizenship", which will be carried on over a period of six weeks. The climax is planned in the spring, when a "Recognition Day" will take place. Each twenty-one year old will be presented with a certificate of citizenship.

The **John Marshall Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.**, of Louisville, Kentucky, recently presented an American Flag to the Louisville Chapter House of the American Red Cross. The presentation took place at the annual meeting of the Red Cross recently.

# Committee Reports

## Conservation Committee

IN the beautiful Cookson Hills, lying in the eastern section of Oklahoma, are thousands of Cherokee Indians barely existing and until recently deprived of adequate school advantages. If you were to travel over the highways, which have been constructed through these hills, and see the tiny log cabins nestled among them with only meager open spaces where cultivation is possible, your first query would be concerning food. The country, while noted for its beauty, is not tillable, and the only means of acquiring a little money is through the sale of lumber for railroad ties. The homes, generally built of logs, vary as in any community. Some, the homes of the more prosperous, have doors and glass windows. All too many have not those "luxuries" to keep out the cold and rain in the winter.

Recently, the Department of Indian Affairs has built more schools in these rural communities and Indian boys and girls are being placed in them as teachers. Because of my connection with Bacone Junior College, I have had personal acquaintance with and interest in a large number of these teachers. My admiration and respect for these unselfish young people is unbounded. They are more than teachers; they are community workers and missionaries.

Last spring I was privileged to take a group of visitors from the east to one of the rural schools. Upon our arrival we found that the pupils, with the teacher and his wife, were having a picnic in the woods in celebration of April Fool's Day. An older Indian woman, caring for the baby son of the teacher, told us how to find them. "You know it where Squirrel Wild-cat lives?" Upon being told we did, she said, "You turn there and go it down to July Sam's house and find children nearby."

Following her directions, we drove our car into the woods as far as possible and walked a short distance to a "branch", as they call a small tributary stream in this country. We found the adults washing wild onions in the stream. If you have never eaten the Indian dish, wild onions and eggs, you have missed a delightful treat!

The teacher whistled for the children, and in a few minutes we saw little Indians coming from all directions. Juanita came carrying on her hip her baby sister. The mother of these children works in a sewing room at a nearby village, and Juanita was compelled to keep the child with her, even at school. Their home is a one-room log cabin with one open window. There are seven in the family, and the father has been ill with tuberculosis for some time.

At Bacone, there is a well-equipped Home Economics Department, and we are hoping to make the child-care class more practical by having a baby for use in demonstration work. Following this theory, and with a hope of assisting the mother of little Juanita, we asked for her and the baby sister for six weeks. After some thought, the mother agreed to the proposal, and in a few days they were brought to the school. The tub bath was a terrifying experience, especially for baby Pocahontas. But after the bath, clean clothes, and a few trinkets, both were radiantly happy and so were the students of the class! The next day the entire family of children was taken to town for haircuts and new shoes. But before they had returned, the mother arrived with head bowed and tears dripping from her eyes. She told us how she lay awake and cried all night for the baby. We kept the child and mother the rest of the day. Perhaps the lesson of home ties and mother love was worth more to the class than all the demonstration lessons they would have had otherwise.

As a sequel to this story, I wish I might show you some of the fine young men and women who have gone out and made good in their chosen field. It is glorious to be part of an institution which is helping in a big way to give such a worthy race of people educational advantages infinitely more important to their future than all the restored moneys and lands could ever be.

And so, let us go on with the work of assisting the Indians in availing themselves of opportunities open to other citizens, by working in harmony with all who have the interest of the Indians at heart.

GRACE B. WEEKS,  
*National Vice-Chairman, In Charge of  
American Indians.*



THE RANGERS, UNDER MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS, TAKE TO THE SWAMP TO LEAVE NO TRAIL BEHIND THEM FOR THEIR FRENCH ENEMIES TO FOLLOW. A SCENE FROM THE MOTION PICTURE, "NORTHWEST PASSAGE"

## Motion Pictures

**T**HE following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

Audience classifications are as follows:

"Adults," 18 years and up; "Young People," 15 to 18 years; "Family," all ages; "Junior Matinee," suitable for a special children's showing.

### *NORTHWEST PASSAGE* (MGM)

Director: King Vidor. Cast: Spencer Tracy, Robert Young, Walter Brennan, Ruth Hussey.

An historical adventure based on the first half of Kenneth Robert's famous novel dealing with the activities of "Rogers' Rangers". It is a Technicolor presentation of the incredible difficulties met and the fortitude shown by Major Rogers, one of

the colorful figures of Colonial history, and the sturdy sons of New England under his command in their daring attempt to find a northwest route to the wealth of Asia. The Indian wars and other pre-Revolutionary War events form the historical background and offer an authentic picture of the eighteenth century period when Maine was still an outlying frontier. The production is a pretentious one and the cast notable, with Spencer Tracy playing the role of Major Rogers. An outstanding picture of historical significance. Adults and young people.

### *FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS AT HOME* (Columbia)

Director: Charles Barton. Cast: Edith Fellows, Dorothy Ann Seese, Clarence Kolb, Dorothy Peterson.

The further adventures of the Pepper family include financial reverses for their new found friends, Mr. King and his grandson, a return to the modest cottage formerly occupied by the Peppers, a hunt for a lost copper lode in a deserted mine, a serious accident in the mine and the dis-

covery of the copper vein. Life is full and rich for them and for their friends and it is a pleasure to follow their experiences. The same character delineations are given as in the previous Pepper film and the adventures are based on the books by Margaret Sidney. Enjoyable entertainment. Family.

### IT'S A DATE (Universal)

Director: William Seiter. Cast: Deanna Durbin, Kay Francis, Walter Pidgeon, Samuel S. Hinds.

All the charm and spontaneity that have characterized Deanna Durbin's previous pictures are found in this story of a famous actress and her daughter who receive separate offers for the same acting role and, quite by accident, separate offers of marriage from the same suitor. Smoothly directed, well acted and produced, it is delightful entertainment. Family.

### LITTLE OLD NEW YORK (20th Century-Fox)

Director: Henry King. Cast: Alice Faye, Fred MacMurray, Richard Greene, Brenda Joyce.

A story of New York in the year 1807 when Robert Fulton came from England with a boat model to seek financial aid in building the first steamboat. Sailing ships were masters of the sea at the time and the inventor's road was a difficult one, but after many hardships and much skepticism the *Clermont* was completed. Among the notable names at the historic launching were the Livingstons, the Astors, the Roosevelts, Washington Irving and many others. The film is based on the play by Rida Johnson Young and brings to life a period and an invention long forgotten. Direction is clear and the acting by an able cast is adequate. A pleasant romance runs through the story. Family.

### OF MICE AND MEN (United Artists)

Director: Lewis Milestone. Cast: Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., Roman Bohnen, Charles Bickford.

Despite its stark quality the essence of John Steinbeck's noted novel comes to the screen as one of the artistic triumphs of the season. A cast chosen with discrimination completely justifies its selection. Adults.

### SEVENTEEN (Paramount)

Director: Louis King. Cast: Jackie Cooper, Betty Field, Otto Kruger, Ann Shoemaker.

A remake and modernization of the delightful story by Booth Tarkington of adolescence and adolescents, laid in and near Indianapolis. The present version retains the gayety and charm of

the original, as witty and satisfying a tale of family life as has been written. Jackie Cooper is an ideal Willie and the well selected cast give excellent support. Family.

### VIRGINIA CITY (Warner Bros.)

Director: Michael Curtiz. Cast: Errol Flynn, Miriam Hopkins, Randolph Scott, Humphrey Bogart, Alan Hale.

The spirit of the early West, seen in "Dodge City" and "Union Pacific," is again brought to life in a story of the Civil War period and the attempt to smuggle gold from the Nevada city, famous for its Comstock lode, to keep the Confederate struggle alive. Errol Flynn plays the part of a Union intelligence officer and Miriam Hopkins that of a Confederate spy in the guise of a dance hall entertainer. The screen story is an original by Robert Buckner who wrote "Dodge City", and is marked by colorful figures and tense action, and developed against an authentic story background. Adults and young people.

### YOUNG TOM EDISON (MGM)

Director: Norman Taurog. Cast: Mickey Rooney, Virginia Weidler, Fay Bainter, George Bancroft.

The Foreword to this picture states that this is a story of triumph—of an American boy blessed with courage, honesty and faith. The story itself is that of young Tom Edison, when he is about fifteen years old, busy experimenting with chemicals in a crude laboratory in the cellar of his home, and working as a salesman of candies and magazines on an early railroad in Michigan about 1860. The brief period includes Tom's use of telegraphic code and ends with his appointment as telegraph operator in a town not far from his home. The picture will have a forthcoming sequel, "Edison, The Man", in which Spencer Tracy will play the role of the famous inventor. Mickey Rooney gives a convincing performance of the misunderstood boy and his troubled school days when his urge for experimenting made him the town scapegoat. Well acted and skilfully directed, the film offers entertaining data on the early years of one of America's great men. Family.

## Short Subjects

### FLYING TARGETS (Columbia)

A sport subject well worth seeing for its remarkable scenic shots of duck hunting in Virginia by Andre de La Varre, noted for his travel photography. Excellent. Family.

### INSIDE THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (Columbia)

This is the third subject in the valuable Washington Parade series. It covers an inspection tour

of our nation's highest protective bureau. Other numbers in this exceptional series have been "Inside the Capitol", "Library of Congress", "Smithsonian Institution". Recommended for schools and educational groups. Family.

### **MAINTAIN THE RIGHT (MGM)**

An opportunity to show briefly some phases of the training and work of the Northwest Mounted Police is given in a story of two recruits who enlist in the service. One, following the trail of a criminal, arrives at an Indian village. Finding the tribe ravaged by sickness, he makes use of his medical knowledge and leaves friends instead of enemies behind him. Valuable for its information. Family.

### **NEW HAMPSHIRE (Columbia)**

One of the excellent Columbia Tours Series photographed in natural color. The subject material includes a fairly complete trip through the best known scenic spots of the wonder state of New Hampshire. Excellent. Family.

### **THE OLD SOUTH (MGM)**

A concise history of the cotton industry from the cotton picking days in the Old South to the present. Interesting and informative. Family.

### **ROMANCE OF THE POTATO (MGM)**

A Pete Smith Specialty. Pete Smith tells the story of the lowly potato and finds much romance in it. It was introduced into the civilized world by a young Spanish explorer in the sixteenth century, into Ireland years later by Sir Walter Raleigh and into France before the Revolution. The subject presents most interesting facts with clever and amusing comments. Most informative and highly recommended for schools and agricultural colleges. Family. (Note: This review was carried in the January mimeographed list. It is repeated here by request.)

### **THREADS OF A NATION (Columbia)**

The development of the cotton industry from the planting of the seed to the weaving and manufacture of cotton goods is pictured in natural color. Of exceptional interest both for its subject material and its effective color photography. Family.

### **TOPNOTCH TENNIS (20th Century-Fox)**

An informative presentation of the history and technique of tennis, first introduced into the United States from Cuba some sixty-five years ago. There are interesting facts concerning its development into a major sport and comments on international players and tournaments. Excellent. Family.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,  
*National Chairman.*



## **Report of Junior American Citizens Committee**

**I**T'S March again, and spring is in the air! March also means for the Junior American Citizens the time to report to the national chairman the work accomplished since the last Continental Congress.

As we look back over the months passed we see lines of boys and girls joining hands as Junior American Citizens. We see bright faces as they look up at us in a club meeting, reciting the Junior American Citizens' Creed, leading meetings with precision and correct parliamentary procedure, bringing forth ideas as to what they think it means to be a good citizen. Youth is marching on under the banner of our National Society, proud to be sponsored by us, and showing their appreciation by their cooperation and progress in patriotic education.

The National Chairman at this time wishes to extend to any and all who are interested in the club work an invitation to the J. A. C. breakfast at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, Wednesday, April 17, 1940, at 7.30 A. M. Come and hear what has been done throughout the country during the past year. Come and hear how these boys and girls have helped our own members by giving them a new idea of what it means to live for others. It is an inspiration meeting, filled with enthusiasm and definite helpfulness. If you think you have done your bit in this world, find out about these clubs and you will want to add a bit more to your record, for through the Junior American Citizens you will truly live, and you will pass on to the next generation something which is a living heritage. If you are interested in a reservation, write to the National Chairman of Junior American Citizens.

ELEANOR GREENWOOD,  
*National Chairman.*



# Junior Membership

## *Texas Juniors*

THE Junior Group of the Alamo Chapter has three new members. This group is concentrating on membership at this time so that they may have a larger number of girls interested in the work of the Society. An American flag was recently given to a Boys' Club in the Mexican district as an aid in fostering better citizenship in our country.

## *Oklahoma Juniors*

MRS. ZOLLINGER reports that there is a great interest in Junior groups in Barthlesville. A meeting and tea was recently attended by fifteen young women, at which Senior chapter members outlined the privileges of the National Society. They also told much about the activities of other Junior groups and Senior chapters, and how the two sections of our Society may cooperate to do better work. Nine girls are in immediate line for their papers and we trust that this splendid nucleus will expand into another loyal, hard-working group of Juniors.

## *Massachusetts Juniors*

NOTHING is accomplished without effort and cooperation. The Massachusetts Juniors have certainly demonstrated use of these qualities. Last year they banded together as a State group and raised almost fifty dollars as their first project for the use of the Hillside School for Boys.

Last October they again began to hold regular monthly round table meetings of the different group chairmen. Many problems have been solved at these interesting get-togethers, and plans were made at one of these for a Mexican Fiesta, to be held in Boston, to raise money for their current State Junior Project—a membership loan fund to aid girls in joining the Society.

The big day finally arrived and the hard work of the various committees was justified: The Massachusetts Juniors were hostess to more than two hundred guests at a dessert bridge and fashion show. A group of girls headed by Marion Stratton were dressed in attractive Mexican costumes.

They sold flowers and articles made by the Junior group. Sixteen members modeled fashions. Rosemary Brooks and Sylvia Brown efficiently handled the sale of tickets, and Martha Dakin, Vivian Plummer and Olive Webster headed committees.

The Massachusetts Juniors can proudly point to a ninety-dollar bank account. They can also recall with pleasure the successful party which made for friendship and cooperation.

JOAN RICHARDS,  
*State Chairman of Junior Membership.*

## *First State Junior Assembly of North Carolina*

THE second day of our State Conference, February 28, will be filled with Junior activities. We begin the day with a Junior breakfast, at which Mrs. Robert, President General of the National Society; Mrs. George Schermerhorn, National Chairman of Junior Membership; Mrs. William H. Pouch and Mrs. Eugene Norfleet Davis, State Regent of North Carolina, will be our honor guests. A comedy skit or speech is first on the program, after which we will enjoy a round table discussion.

A luncheon for the entire Conference will be held, and the Juniors are making all arrangements for it.

At the beginning of the afternoon session of the Conference, the white-clad Juniors will march in with their State flag, standing at attention while the State report is given.

The first State Junior Assembly in North Carolina will then be held, and Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Pouch and Mrs. Davis have kindly consented to honor us with their presence.

One of the highlights of this meeting will be the report of the gift of a piece of antique furniture in honor of our State Regent, by the Juniors of the State to the Jubilee Project, the Constitution House opened in Halifax on the third of February. This historic house was the scene of the framing of North Carolina's constitution and is now being attractively furnished and maintained by the North Carolina Society.

MRS. HAYWOOD ROBBINS.

# MINUTES

## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

### SPECIAL MEETING

December 8, 1939.

THE special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Friday, December 8, 1939, at 12 noon.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Rex, the Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

The President General stated that the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, was unable to attend, and appointed the Curator General, Mrs. Steele, Secretary of the meeting. The Secretary called the roll and the following members were recorded present: *National Officers*: Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Haig, Miss Schwarzwaelder, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Sisson, Mrs. Steele. *State Regents*: Miss Chenoweth, Mrs. Blakeslee, Mrs. Sinclair.

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, moved that 183 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Nason. Carried.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Schermerhorn, her report was read by Mrs. Steele.

#### Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me pleasure to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents, the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation, as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Beulah Walton Phillips, Riverside, Illinois.  
Mrs. Harriett Virginia Patton Berry, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

The following Chapters are requested authorized by State Regents:

St. John, Kansas.  
Southfield Township, Franklin, Michigan.  
Sandy Creek, New York.  
Bay Village, Ohio.

The authorization of the Chapter at Warrenton, Virginia, has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests it be re-authorized.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Ida May Roe Whitnall of Whitewater, Wisconsin, has expired by time limitation and her reappointment is requested by the State Regent.

The following Chapters have met all requirements, according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:

Polk, Mena, Arkansas.  
Patience Wright, Laguna Beach, California.  
Nathaniel Fellows, Iowa City, Iowa.  
Fallen Timbers, Perrysburg, Ohio.

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN,  
*Organizing Secretary General*,  
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Steele moved the confirmation of three Organizing Regents; the authorization of four chapters; the re-authorization of one chapter; the re-appointment of one Organizing Regent and the confirmation of four chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Haig. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Nason, read her report.

#### Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 920 applications presented to the Board.

ISABELLE C. NASON,  
*Registrar General*,  
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Nason moved that the 920 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss Schwarzwaelder. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 12:10 p. m.

KATE HINDS STEELE,  
*Recording Secretary pro tem*,  
N. S. D. A. R.

# MINUTES

## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

### REGULAR MEETING

February 1, 1940.

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 A. M., on Thursday, February 1, 1940.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, the President General, led in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John S. Heaume, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers*: Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Hoskins, Mrs. Latimer, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Heaume, Mrs. Herrin, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Miss Schwarzwaelder, Mrs. Nason, Mrs. Sisson, Mrs. Steele; *State Regents*: Mrs. Barnes, Miss Welch, Mrs. Scott, Miss Chenoweth, Mrs. Maguire, Mrs. Hightower, Miss McMackin, Mrs. Schlosser, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Blakeslee, Miss Hersey, Mrs. Geagley, Mrs. Bennison, Mrs. Tarlton, Mrs. Crockett, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Duffy, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Donahue, Mrs. Forney, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. French, Mrs. Wheeler; *State Vice Regent*: Mrs. Batcheler.

The President General spoke of having received letters from members absent because of illness.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John S. Heaume, read her report.

#### Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since my last report to the National Board in October, the work connected with this office has gone forward as usual.

The minutes of the Regular Board meeting in October were written for publication in the Magazine and proof read. The minutes of the Special Board meeting in December are likewise ready for publication.

Letters and resolutions, as directed by the Executive Committee and the National Board of Management were written and forwarded to the proper persons.

Verbatim has been transcribed, indexed and bound. Rulings of these meetings have been typed and delivered to each National Officer, also typed for the Statute Book and indexed.

Minutes of Executive Committee meetings have been written, copies made and sent to each mem-

ber of this committee. These have also been re-copied for binding in book form, and a temporary index made. All rulings made by this committee were copied and delivered to those offices affected.

Notices of National Board and Executive Committee meetings were written and mailed to members.

The indexing of back records continues as time from routine duties of this office permits. It is my earnest hope that this work may be brought as nearly up to date as possible during my term as Recording Secretary General.

I am urging state regents to see that official notifications or announcements of candidates for office to be elected by the Forty-ninth Continental Congress, be sent to my office at the earliest possible moment. It is necessary to have this information in order that candidates for office may be properly listed.

Prompt and courteous consideration has been given to the many requests for information, and all correspondence has received careful and immediate attention. This office is glad at all times to assist in all matters within its jurisdiction.

Since my last report to the Board in October, the Certificate Department has issued 2,953 membership certificates. Correspondence and work pertaining to this department are likewise up to date.

"What the Daughters Do" is still meeting with genuine and keen interest. One chapter in my own state is using this pamphlet as a basis for the year's program and had a question and answer broadcast on the material contained in this book. The value of this publicity is thus enhanced. May I recommend this for other chapters.

If we can be of any service through this office, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

JULIA D. HEAUME,  
Recording Secretary General,  
N. S. D. A. R.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. William Kennedy Herrin, Jr., read her report.

#### Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the October Board meeting the following supplies have been issued from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General:

Application blanks .....	14,252
Leaflets of How to Become a Member ..	1,417
Leaflets of General Information .....	1,023
Constitution and By-Laws .....	353

Transfer Cards .....	1,155
Pamphlets of "What the Daughters Do" ..	4,862
Applicants' Working Sheets .....	7,525
Ancestral Charts .....	171
Miscellaneous .....	402

Orders for Manuals have been filled to the number of 155,273. The distribution according to languages follows: English—119,857; Spanish—2,288; Italian—5,977; Hungarian—970; Polish—8,144; Yiddish—1,145; French—2,186; German—4,343; Russian—1,034; Greek—2,326; Swedish—1,005; Portuguese—2,199; Lithuanian—810; Nor-

wegian—443; Bohemian—1,038; Armenian—806; Finnish—679; Japanese—23.

One thousand five hundred and thirty-three letters were received and either referred to the proper department to which they were intended or answered in my own office where 1,401 were written.

DIXIE COTTON HERRIN,  
Corresponding Secretary General,  
N. S. D. A. R.

The Treasurer General, Miss Page Schwarzwelder, read her report.

### Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1939 to December 31, 1939.

#### CURRENT FUND

Balance at last report, September 30, 1939..... \$80,703.07

#### RECEIPTS

Annual dues \$62,189.00; initiation fees \$10,000.00; reinstatement fees \$425.00; supplemental fees \$1,140.00; application blanks \$338.49; awards of merit \$24.52; certificates \$6.00; certificate folders \$58.00; charters \$20.00; citizenship certificates \$1.25; commission, Insignia \$44.50; copying records \$.75; D. A. R. reports \$1.00; dispenser \$2.35; duplicate papers \$197.00; exchange \$.32; flag booklets \$37.30; flag codes \$291.51; flags \$9.25; genealogical charts \$42.32; glossie \$.50; handbooks \$224.08; historical papers \$48.05; interest \$121.50; lantern slides \$29.81; library contributions \$3.00; library fees \$6.50; lineage \$341.72; lineage index #1 \$15.00; lineage index #2 \$25.00; lineage index #3 \$730.00; Magazine: subscriptions \$7,255.00; advertisements \$876.90; single copies \$62.91; contributions \$16.00; reprints \$1.25; refund \$10.09; pictures \$.50; pilgrimage posters \$41.08; proceedings \$13.50; refund, express \$2.34; regents lists \$40.00; ribbon \$3.57; rituals \$49.00; sale of typewriter \$17.50; sale of waste \$31.89; songs \$.40; stationery \$2.06; statuettes \$55.82; telephone and telegrams \$29.68; Constitution Hall Events \$10,836.76; Memorial Continental Hall Events \$200.00.

Total Receipts ..... 95,919.97

\$176,623.04

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues \$425.00; initiation fees \$145.00; supplemental fees \$39.00 ..... \$ 609.00

President General: clerical service \$1,527.75; official expenses \$1,500.00; postage \$60.00; supplies \$7.35; telephone and telegrams \$38.52; typewriter repairs \$8.50; binding books \$5.45; express \$3.32 ..... 3,150.89

Chaplain General: postage \$12.09; supplies \$40.29; express \$.44 ..... 52.82

Recording Secretary General: clerical service \$825.00; postage and stamped envelopes \$21.08; supplies \$18.35; binding books \$3.30; express \$.30 ..... 868.03

Certificate: clerical service \$435.00; postage \$176.22; typewriter repairs \$12.50; engrossing \$.90 ..... 624.62

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service \$510.00; postage and stamped envelopes \$124.54; supplies \$60.73; express \$13.82; telegrams \$.85 ..... 709.94

Organizing Secretary General: clerical service \$915.00; postage and stamped envelopes \$34.54; supplies \$87.91; engrossing \$4.00; express \$1.55; repairs \$1.05 ..... 1,044.05

Treasurer General: clerical service \$3,795.00; postage and stamped envelopes \$512.47; supplies \$112.58; repairs \$28.50; telephone and telegrams \$24.39 ..... 4,472.94

Registrar General: clerical service \$7,267.00; postage and stamped envelopes \$216.93; supplies \$8.65; telephone and telegrams \$13.71; express \$3.38; typewriter repairs \$1.00 ..... 7,510.67

Lineage: clerical service \$300.00; express \$1.30 ..... 301.30

Historian General: clerical service \$375.00; postage and stamped envelopes \$29.54; supplies \$28.07; express \$.55 ..... 433.16

Librarian General: clerical service \$1,370.00; postage and stamped envelopes \$16.46; supplies \$14.03; books and subscriptions \$56.74; dues \$8.00; book reviews \$3.00; telephone \$1.50; express \$.75; refund \$18.24	1,488.72
Curator General: clerical service \$450.00; postage and stamped envelopes \$56.35; supplies \$41.48; taxi fares \$6.85; telegrams \$1.76; express \$.52	556.96
Reporter General: clerical service \$100.50; postage \$.76; supplies \$.50; express \$1.05	102.81
General Office: clerical service \$990.00; postage and stamped envelopes \$22.89; supplies \$98.53; Christmas gifts \$199.00; tablet \$115.00; wreaths and flowers \$22.67; Board lunch \$24.25; telephone \$6.10; binding books \$4.95; cartage \$2.00; carfare \$.50	1,485.89
Committees: clerical service \$435.00. Building and Grounds—postage and stamped envelopes \$13.88; supplies \$.39. Filing and Lending—postage and stamped envelopes \$51.79; supplies \$18.24; express \$12.19; Finance—postage \$12.00; Girl Home Makers—postage \$6.41; supplies \$92.56; express \$.60; Good Citizenship Pilgrims' Clubs—postage \$15.00; Junior American Citizens—postage \$25.00; buttons \$601.86; handbooks \$176.75; express \$21.46; Music—postage \$3.00	1,486.13
Buildings Expense: services \$6,952.78; supplies \$570.02; electric current and gas \$779.77; fuel oil \$648.38; fire insurance \$1,554.86; apartment rent \$225.00; repairs \$191.76; ice and towel service \$45.25; water rent \$59.99; time service \$9.75; hauling \$2.50; freight and express \$.90; cleaning \$.75	11,041.71
Printing Machine: services \$450.00; supplies \$123.58; repairs \$1.00	574.58
Constitution Hall Events: services \$3,191.00; check room \$20.00; stamped envelopes \$8.46; supplies \$1.05; care of organ \$50.00; admissions tax \$29.70; telephone \$14.35; public hall license \$8.00; refund \$50.00	3,372.56
Memorial Continental Hall Events: services \$29.50; fuel oil \$10.00; electric current \$9.00; rebate \$16.50	95.00
Magazine: services \$1,425.00; postage \$188.33; supplies \$84.67; issues \$6,596.41; supplement \$520.65; articles \$604.00; audit dues \$25.70; telephone and telegrams \$22.21; express \$8.42; typewriter repairs \$1.00	9,476.39
Forty-ninth Congress:	
Credential—postage \$12.00; supplies \$52.05	64.05
Auditing accounts	240.00
Flag codes: postage \$34.26; printing \$167.70; express \$9.50	211.46
Genealogical charts: express	2.91
Handbooks: postage	50.00
Office Furniture and Fixtures	330.50
Parliamentarian: services	350.00
Ribbon	8.00
State Regents' Postage	410.70
Stationery	15.30
Telegrams	5.90
Telephone: operator's salary \$330.00; service \$177.33	507.33
Constitution Hall: repairs and equipment	397.98
Memorial Continental Hall: repairs	91.13
Total Disbursements	\$ 52,143.43
Transfer to Permanent Fund	\$124,479.61 3,000.00
Balance, December 31, 1939	\$121,479.61
PERMANENT FUND	
Endowment Fund:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 1,419.13
Receipts: contributions	27.25
Balance, December 31, 1939	\$ 1,446.38
State Rooms:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 338.88
Receipts: contributions	531.00
Disbursements: furnishings and repairs	\$ 869.88 225.57
Balance, December 31, 1939	644.31

## Museum:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1939 ..... \$ 1,707.15  
 Receipts: contributions ..... 145.75

Disbursements: furnishings ..... \$ 1,852.90  
 ..... 345.90

Balance, December 31, 1939 ..... 1,507.00

## Archives Room:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1939 ..... \$ 5,021.86  
 Receipts: contributions ..... 7,057.10

Balance, December 31, 1939 ..... 12,078.96

## Harrison Portrait:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1939 ..... \$ 38.00  
 Receipts: contributions ..... 26.66

Disbursements ..... \$ 64.66  
 ..... 29.34

Balance, December 31, 1939 ..... 35.32

## Buildings and Grounds:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1939 ..... \$ 100.00  
 Disbursements: trees ..... 60.00

Balance, December 31, 1939 ..... 40.00

## Constitution Hall:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1939 ..... \$ 2,758.77  
 Receipts: transfer from Current Fund ..... 3,000.00

Disbursements: interest ..... \$ 5,758.77  
 ..... 1,500.00

Balance, December 31, 1939 ..... 4,258.77

Total Permanent Fund ..... \$ 20,010.74

## PETTY CASH FUND

Balance at last report, September 30, 1939 ..... \$ 1,200.00

## SPECIAL FUNDS

## Life Membership:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1939 ..... \$ 3,450.00  
 Receipts: fees ..... 50.00

Balance, December 31, 1939 ..... \$ 3,500.00

## Manual:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1939 ..... \$ 12,709.70  
 Receipts: contributions \$1,634.60; sale of leaflets \$104.31 ..... 1,738.91

Disbursements: services \$100.00; postage \$300.00; supplies \$89.00;  
 printing manuals \$4,880.44; freight \$97.51 ..... \$ 14,448.61  
 ..... 5,466.95

Balance, December 31, 1939 ..... 8,981.66

## Approved Schools:

Receipts ..... \$ 10,725.93  
 Disbursements ..... 10,725.93

## Carpenter Mountain Schools:

Balance at last report, September 30, 1939 ..... \$ 499.39  
 Receipts: interest ..... 285.00

Disbursements: Crossnore School, N. C. \$230.00; Lincoln Memorial  
 University, Tenn. \$230.00; Maryville College, Tenn. \$230.00 ..... \$ 784.39  
 ..... 690.00

Balance, December 31, 1939 ..... 94.39



Liberty Loan:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 541.13
Receipts: interest	1,500.00
	<hr/>
Disbursements: pensions	\$ 2,041.13
	635.00
	<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1939	1,406.13
Angel and Ellis Islands:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 5,197.58
Receipts: contributions	1,170.17
	<hr/>
Disbursements: services \$1,315.00; postage \$9.90; supplies \$750.73; Christmas party \$75.00; immigrant aid \$50.00; Angel Island \$90.00; cleaning and repairs \$33.00; express, freight, and cartage \$5.53; telephone \$4.30; miscellaneous \$23.55	\$ 6,367.75
	2,357.01
	<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1939	4,010.74
Historical Research:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 58.48
Receipts	2,352.25
	<hr/>
Disbursements	\$ 2,410.73
	2,352.25
	<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1939	58.48
Library:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 845.54
Receipts: interest	210.00
	<hr/>
Disbursements: books	\$ 1,055.54
	302.67
	<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1939	\$ 752.87
Relief:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 114.77
Receipts	62.52
	<hr/>
Disbursements	\$ 177.29
	50.50
	<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1939	126.79
National Defense:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 18,966.75
Receipts: contributions \$1,634.15; sale of literature \$327.06; sale of medals \$138.00	2,099.21
	<hr/>
Disbursements: services \$2,100.00; postage \$259.65; supplies \$80.72; literature, subscriptions, and posters \$1,091.35; traveling expenses \$122.75; telephone and telegrams \$42.32; box rental \$6.00; refunds \$5.44; fares \$2.50; express \$1.74	\$ 21,065.96
	3,712.47
	<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1939	17,353.49
Good Citizenship Pilgrimage:	
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 4,456.42
Receipts: contributions	818.50
	<hr/>
Balance, December 31, 1939	5,274.92
Conservation:	
Receipts	\$ 190.00
Disbursements	190.00
	<hr/>

<b>Employees Pension:</b>		
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 10,516.16	
Receipts: sale of H. O. L. C. Bonds \$8,558.44; interest \$247.29	8,805.73	
	<u>\$ 19,321.89</u>	
Disbursements: pensions \$1,898.94; Capital Traction Co. Bonds \$4,897.91	6,796.85	
		<u>12,525.04</u>
Balance, December 31, 1939		
<b>Press Relations:</b>		
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 3,581.77	
Receipts: contributions \$325.89; sale of handbooks \$5.92	331.81	
	<u>\$ 3,913.58</u>	
Disbursements: services \$300.00; postage \$40.00; supplies \$12.49	352.49	
		<u>3,561.09</u>
Balance, December 31, 1939		
<b>Student Loan:</b>		
Receipts	\$ 1,531.00	
Disbursements	1,531.00	
	<u></u>	
<b>Reserve for Maintenance and Improvement of Properties:</b>		
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 34,724.33	
Receipts: interest	825.00	
	<u>\$ 35,549.33</u>	
Disbursements: room	342.60	
		<u>\$ 35,206.73</u>
Balance, December 31, 1939		
<b>Philippine Scholarship:</b>		
Balance at last report, September 30, 1939	\$ 1,545.38	
Receipts: interest	180.21	
	<u></u>	
Balance, December 31, 1939		<u>1,725.59</u>
<b>Total Special Funds</b>		<u><u>\$ 94,577.92</u></u>

## RECAPITULATION

<i>Funds</i>	<i>Balance 9/30/39</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disburse- ments</i>	<i>Balance 12/31/39</i>
Current	\$ 80,703.07	\$ 95,919.97	\$ 55,143.43	\$121,479.61
Permanent	11,383.79	10,787.76	2,160.81	20,010.74
Petty Cash	1,200.00			1,200.00
Life Membership	3,450.00	50.00		3,500.00
Manual	12,709.70	1,738.91	5,466.95	8,981.66
Approved Schools		10,725.93	10,725.93	
Carpenter Mt. Schools	499.39	285.00	690.00	94.39
Liberty Loan	541.13	1,500.00	635.00	1,406.13
Angel and Ellis Islands	5,197.58	1,170.17	2,357.01	4,010.74
Historical Research	58.48	2,352.25	2,352.25	58.48
Library	845.54	210.00	302.67	752.87
Relief	114.77	62.52	50.50	126.79
National Defense	18,966.75	2,099.21	3,712.47	17,353.49
Pilgrimage	4,456.42	818.50		5,274.92
Conservation		190.00	190.00	
Employees Pension	10,516.16	8,805.73	6,796.85	12,525.04
Press Relations	3,581.77	331.81	352.49	3,561.09
Student Loan		1,531.00	1,531.00	
Reserve	34,724.33	825.00	342.60	35,206.73
Philippine Scholarship	1,545.38	180.21		1,725.59
	<u>\$190,494.26</u>	<u>\$139,583.97</u>	<u>\$92,809.96</u>	<u>\$237,268.27</u>

## DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

National Metropolitan Bank	\$236,068.27	
Petty Cash in Office of the Treasurer General	1,200.00	\$237,268.27

## INDEBTEDNESS

Constitution Hall Fund:	
Liberty Loan Fund Notes .....	\$100,000.00

## INVESTMENTS

Chicago and Alton R. R. Co., 3% Bonds, due 1949 (Par value \$3,000.00) .....	\$	2,314.84
Liberty Loan Fund:		
Constitution Hall Notes .....		100,000.00
Library Fund:		
Home Owners' Loan Corp. 1½% Bonds, due 1947 .....	\$	28,000.00
U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bond, due 1952 .....		500.00
		28,500.00
Life Membership Fund:		
Home Owners' Loan Corp. 1½% Bonds, due 1947 .....	\$	16,200.00
U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bond, due 1952 .....		500.00
		16,700.00
Mountain Schools Fund:		
Home Owners' Loan Corp. 1½% Bonds, due 1947 .....	\$	12,000.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 3% Bonds, due 1949 .....		12,000.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 3% Bond, due 1949 (Par value \$1,000.00) .....		1,038.75
		25,038.75
Pension Fund:		
Federal Land Bank 3% Bonds, due 1956 (Par value \$7,000.00) .....	\$	7,041.42
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, due 1949-53 (Par value \$6,000.00) .....		5,897.25
Capital Traction Co. 5% Bonds, due 1947 (Par value \$5,000.00) .....		4,877.50
		17,816.17
Philippine Scholarship Fund:		
Home Owners' Loan Corp. 1½% Bonds, due 1947 .....		22,000.00
Reserve Fund for Maintenance and Improvement of Properties:		
Federal Land Bank 3% Bonds, due 1956 (Par value \$30,000.00) .....	\$	30,177.50
U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, due 1949-53 (Par value \$30,000.00) .....		29,486.25
		59,663.75
		<u>\$272,033.51</u>

PAGE SCHWARZWAELDER,  
Treasurer General,  
N. S. D. A. R.

Miss Schwarzwaelder explained the various changes made in several of the investments and the economies effected.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. John S. Heaume, read the report of that committee.

### Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the following report to submit. From October to January, vouchers were approved to the amount of \$84,468.05, of which \$10,725.93 represents contributions received for Approved Schools and Americanism; \$2,352.25 for Historical Research; \$1,531.00 for Student Loans:

Following are the largest disbursements:

Clerical service .....	\$21,760.25
Services of Superintendent, Manager and employees .....	10,283.28
Magazine .....	9,476.39
Printing English and Swedish Manuals .....	4,880.44
National Defense Committee .....	3,712.47
Angel and Ellis Islands Committee .....	2,357.01
Pensions for Real Daughters, Nurses and employees .....	2,533.94
Postage .....	2,114.70
Fire Insurance .....	1,554.86

The Finance Committee desires to express its commendation to the President General and to members of the Magazine Budget Committee for the painstaking work in creating the budget under which the Magazine now functions.

JULIA D. HEAUME,  
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, read the report of that committee.

### Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee met on January 31st for the purpose of comparing the reports of the Treasurer General and the American Audit Company. The accounts were found to be in harmony.

ADELAIDE H. SISSON,  
Chairman.

Mrs. Sisson moved *That the report of the Auditing Committee be adopted.* Seconded by Mrs. Marshall. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, read her report.

### Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Before giving my statistical report may I ask the state regents to always notify their state registrars of the dates of the National Board meetings in order that application papers may be sent in early enough before a meeting to be verified and also that papers will not be received in the Registrar General's office the week *after* a Board meeting and the applicants then wonder why they have to wait two or three months before being accepted.

Again may I call attention to the Indices for volumes 81 to 120—121 to 160 which are ready for distribution. These volumes at \$5 each will prove of great value in the preparation of application papers. Will the state regents of states far from good genealogical libraries advise chapters to complete their sets of lineage books and volumes of indices in order to more easily assist applicants.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified .....	1,025
Number of supplementals verified .....	369
Total number of papers verified ..	1,394
Papers returned unverified:	
Originals .....	30
Supplementals .....	34
New records verified .....	302
Permits issued for official insignias .....	227
Permits issued for miniature insignias .....	410
Permits issued for ancestral bars .....	346

ISABELLE C. NASON,  
Registrar General,  
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Nason moved *That the 1,025 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Schermerhorn. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder moved *That 227 former members be reinstated.* Seconded by Mrs. Herrin. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, read her report.

### Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented as Organizing Regents, for confirmation:

Mrs. Lucy Frances Cory Tucker, Harrison, Arkansas.

Mrs. Pearl Jennings Stockman, Centralia, Illinois.

Miss Florence B. DeMont, Argos, Indiana.

Mrs. Elizabeth Louise Chesney Dennis, Eureka, Kansas.

Mrs. Florence Campbell McNeal, Southfield Township, Franklin, Michigan.

Miss Willie Morse Rogers, Centreville, Mississippi.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hemmons Noel Walker, Rockingham, North Carolina.

Miss Ruth Harwood, Dyersburg, Tennessee.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Velma Maude Hamilton, Linton, Indiana.

Mrs. Frank Anna Gerhard, Girard, Kansas.

Mrs. Martha Fitzgerald Boothe, Sweetwater, Texas.

The following re-appointments of Organizing Regents are requested by their respective State Regents:

Mrs. Velma Maude Hamilton, Linton, Indiana.

Mrs. Frank Anna Gerhard, Girard, Kansas.

Mrs. Martha Fitzgerald Boothe, Sweetwater, Texas.

Authorization of a Chapter at Bude is requested by the State Regent of Mississippi.

The authorization of the following Chapters has expired by time limitation:

Littleton, New Hampshire.

Round Hill, Virginia.

The State Regent of Virginia requests the authorization of the Chapter at Round Hill be renewed.

The French and Indian Trails Chapter at Pioneer, Ohio, through the State Regent, requests permission to change the name to Scout David Williams, since the life history of this man is so closely connected with Williams County in which Pioneer is located, and for whom it was named.

The State Regent of Wisconsin requests the disbandment of the Chequamegon Chapter at Ashland, there being no members on the roll.

The following Chapters have met all requirements, according to our National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation:

Tahlequah, Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Sarah Anderson Tuggle, Argyle, Texas.

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN,  
Organizing Secretary General,  
N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Schermerhorn moved *The confirmation of the eight Organizing Regents; the confirmation of the reappointment of three Organizing Regents; authorization of one chapter; and the reauthorization of one chapter; the change of name of the French and Indian Trails Chapter at Pioneer, Ohio, to Scout David Williams; the official disbandment of the Chequamegon Chapter at Ashland, Wisconsin; and the confirmation of two chapters.* Seconded by Mrs. Latimer. Carried.

The President General stated the Historian General, Mrs. Duxbury, had not sent a report but that she had received a letter from her expressing regret at her absence and reminding the members of the dedications to take place at Valley Forge; and of the tentative plan of assigning either Thursday before or the Monday after Continental Congress to attend the ceremonies of dedication of the bells given by many states as part of the Golden Jubilee project.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, read her report.

### Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

You will recall that the Librarian General was authorized at the October meeting, to establish a "Wear and Tear Fund" to help pay for the rebinding of books. After due notice was given the patrons of the Library, a charge of 25c per day was put into effect on November 24th for nonmembers of this Society, except members of the Children of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution.

It is gratifying to report that this requirement has met with general approval and many readers have expressed surprise that we have not made this request before. Although the large majority of patrons are members of our own Society or of the four other exempted groups, the amount taken in during the ten weeks since this change was put into operation will pay for rebinding a considerable number of books.

Since October 25th the following 193 books, 56 pamphlets and 60 manuscripts have been received in the Library.

#### BOOKS

##### ALABAMA

*History of Pickens County.* N. F. Smith. 1856. From Alabama D. A. R.

##### CALIFORNIA

*History of Pomona Valley.* 1920. From Claremont Chapter. *Pen Pictures from the Garden of the World; Santa Clara County.* H. S. Foote. 1888. From Santa Clara Chapter. *History of Riverside City and County.* 1935. From the author, John R. Gabbert, through Rubidoux Chapter. *History of Alameda County.* F. C. Merritt. 2 vols. 1928. From Berkeley Hills Chapter.

*History of San Diego County.* S. F. Black. 2 vols. 1913. From San Diego Chapter.

Following 9 from California D. A. R.:

*History of Santa Clara County.* E. T. Sawyer. 1922. *History of Sacramento County.* W. L. Willis. *History of San Luis Obispo County and Environs.* A. L. Morrison and J. H. Haydon. 1917. *History and Reminiscences, Los Angeles City and County.* 3 Vols. W. A. Spalding. *History of Stanislaus County.* G. H. Tinkham. 1921. *History of Placer and Nevada Counties.* W. B. Lardner and M. J. Brock. 1924. *History of Solano County.* 1879.

##### COLORADO

Following 2 from Zebulon Pike and Kinnikinnick Chapters: *General William J. Palmer, A Decade of Colorado Railroad Building, 1870-1880.* (Colorado College Publication, General Series No. 209.) G. L. Anderson. 1936. *The Life of General William Jackson Palmer.* J. S. Fisher. 1939.

##### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*History and Genealogy of the Ancestors and Some Descendants of Stukely Westcott, 1592-1677.* Vol. 2. R. L. Whitman. 1939. From D. C. D. A. R.

*Nicola Family of Maryland.* K. N. Grove. From Mrs. Katharine Nicola Grove, through Dorothy Hancock Chapter.

*History of Washington, New Hampshire, 1768-1886.* 1886. From Mrs. Clarence R. Williams, through Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury, Historian General.

*United States Official Postal Guide.* 1939. From Miss Lillian A. Norton.

*Memories of Eighty Years.* Mary C. Brooke. 1916. From Mrs. Leon Philibert, through Continental Dames Chapter.

*Guide to Depositories of Manuscript Collections in Pennsylvania.* (Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission

No. 4.) From Dr. Jean Stephenson, through Mary Washington Chapter.

##### FLORIDA

*Florida Daughters, N. S. D. A. R. Year Book, 1939-40.* From Florida D. A. R.

##### GEORGIA

*History of the Origin of Memorial Day as adopted by The Ladies' Memorial Association of Columbus, Georgia.* 1896. From Mrs. John M. Simmons, State Librarian.

##### ILLINOIS

*Early History of Illinois from its Discovery by the French in 1673.* T. Hoyne. 1884. From Mrs. Alonso Newton Benn. *A Century in Egypt.* J. A. Elkins. 1925. From Egyptian Chapter.

*A History of the Shufelt Family.* H. B. Shufelt. From Mrs. Florence E. Robinson, through Chicago Chapter.

*History of La Salle County.* E. Baldwin. 1877. From Streator Chapter.

##### INDIANA

*A Record of Walter Power of Concord, Massachusetts, and Related Families.* From Mrs. Edna W. Creel, Mrs. Huldah P. Kinsey, Mrs. Winifred R. Waugh, Mrs. Viola P. Amidon, Mrs. Emily W. Harman and Mrs. Helen K. Maier.

*History of Carroll County, Its Prominent Men and Pioneers.* 1892. From Mrs. Catherine Schermerhorn Brackenridge, Vice-Regent of Charles Carroll Chapter.

*History and Genealogy of the Zinn Family.* 1937. From the author, Mrs. Mabel McFatridge-McCloskey, through Charles Carroll Chapter.

*Our Ancestors.* 1929. From the author, Mrs. Dora Thomas Mayhill, through Charles Carroll Chapter.

##### IOWA

*History of Page County.* 2 vols. W. L. Kershaw. 1909. From Mrs. Carl D. Thomas, Regent of Mayflower Chapter.

##### KANSAS

*Portrait and Biographical Album of Jackson, Jefferson and Pottawatomie Counties.* 1890. From Kansas D. A. R.

##### KENTUCKY

Following 3 from Kentucky D. A. R.: *The Kentucky Lincolns on Mill Creek.* R. G. McMurtry. 1939.

*The Men, Women, Events, Institutions and Lore of Casey County.* W. M. Watkins. 1939.

*The Maxwell Family, Descendants of John and Ann Maxwell, 1701-1894.* H. D. Maxwell. 1895.

##### MAINE

*100th Anniversary of the Town of Vinal Haven.* From Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter.

##### MARYLAND

*250th Anniversary of Old Third Haven Meeting House, October 23, 1932.* From Mr. James Dixon through Maryland D. A. R.

Following 5 from Maryland D. A. R.: *Genealogical Memorial and Family Record of the Ammidown Family.* H. Ammidown. 1877.

*History of the Cresaps.* J. O. and B. Cresap. 1937. *Drapers in America.* T. W. Draper. 1892.

*The Ark and the Dove.* J. M. Ives. 1936. *Francis Walker Gilmer, Life and Learning in Jefferson's Virginia.* R. B. Davis. 1939.

##### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston and Some Noted Emigrés.* A. Forbes and P. F. Cadman. 1938. From Mrs. Robert H. C. Kelten, through Old Newbury Chapter.

*100th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Barre.* 1875. From Fitchburg Chapter.

*History of the First Baptist Church, Athol.* W. G. and M. B. Lord. From Mrs. Emma N. Wallwork.

Following 2 from Noble Everett Chapter: *History of First Congregational Church, Wareham, and Auxiliary Bodies, 1739-1939.*

*Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town of Clinton, March 14, 1850-June 17, 1900.*

*Manual of the Union Congregational Church, East Bridgewater.* 1894. From Deborah Sampson Chapter.

*Genealogical Sketches of Robert and John Hazelton and Some of Their Descendants.* W. B. Lapham. 1892. From Mrs. Edith H. Prescott, Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter.

*Under the Black Horse Flag, Annals of the Weld Family and Some of Its Branches.* I. A. Anderson. 1926. From Mrs. Larz Anderson, through Massachusetts D. A. R.

*Hinckley Township or Grand Lake Stream Plantation.* M. Atkinson. 1920. From Old Newbury Chapter.

*Family Memorials, Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Including Waltham and Weston.* H. Bond. Vol. 1. 1855. From Miss Clara P. Bodman.

Following 3 from Miss Bertha Lombard Tuttle, through Mercy Warren Chapter:

*The Home of Washington; or Mount Vernon and Its Associations, Historical, Biographical and Pictorial.* B. J. Lossing. 1870.

*The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution.* B. J. Lossing. 2 vols. 1855.

*200th Anniversary of the Incorporation of Bridgewater.* 1856. From Mrs. Edith H. Prescott, Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter.

Following 8 from Massachusetts D. A. R.:  
*Biographical Review (Vol. XVIII) Containing Life Sketches of Leading Citizens of Plymouth County.* 1897.

*Genealogy of the Dodge Family of Essex County, 1629-1894.* J. T. Dodge. 1894.

*Seth Bullard of Walpole, Massachusetts, A Soldier of the Revolution and Some of His Descendants.* S. B. Doggett. 1930.

*The Lancaster Genealogy, Record of Joseph Lancaster of Amesbury, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants.* J. S. Ware.

*History of the Town of Revere.* B. Shurtleff. 1937.

*The Jacksons and the Lees, Two Generations of Massachusetts Merchants, 1765-1844.* 2 vols. K. W. Porter. 1937.

*Edmund Rice and His Family.* E. H. Smith. 1938.

## MICHIGAN

*History of St. Clair County.* 1883. From Ottawa Chapter, through Michigan D. A. R.

*Paul Jones Correspondence, 1778.* From Mrs. Hazel Fenton Schermerhorn, Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Following 13 from Michigan D. A. R.:  
*Genealogy of the Parks Families of Connecticut.* F. S. Parks. 1906.

*Descendants of Job Atterbury.* L. E. deForrest and A. L. deForest. 1933.

*Connecticut Branch of the Churchill Family in America.* S. J. Churchill. 1901.

*Partial History of the Freed Family and Connecting Families.* J. A. Freed. 1923.

*Early Descendants of William Overton and Elizabeth Waters of Virginia and Allied Families.* W. P. Anderson. 1938.

*Notes on the Prewitt-Light, Ringle-Hollowell and Allied Families.* 1939.

*History of Barry County.* W. W. Potter, F. Hicks and E. Butler. 1912.

*History of Montcalm County.* J. W. Dasef. 2 vols. 1916.

*Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family.* J. Greenleaf. 1854.

*History and Genealogy of the Jacob Turpin Branch of the Turpin Family.* P. T. Lambert. 1907-1910.

*Crawford Genealogy.* L. F. Stephens. 1936.

*History and Genealogy of the Colegrove Family in America.* W. Colegrove. 1894.

## MINNESOTA

*The Wildbores in America.* 3rd edition. Vol. 3. 1939. From Mrs. W. T. Thompson.

*The Murray-Conwell Genealogy and Allied Families.* M. L. Lawrence and G. L. Lombard. 1938. From Mrs. Winifred Conwell Murray Milne.

## MISSISSIPPI

*Genealogy of the Fitts or Fitts Family in America.* J. H. Fitts. 1897. From Chackchums and Yazoo River Chapters.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Dedication Ceremonies on July 26, 1916, The Annie E. Woodman Institute, at Dover.* 1916. From Mrs. Marion Driscoll, through Liberty Chapter.

## NEW JERSEY

*History of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Societies of Irvington, New Jersey, 1845-1931.* From Nova Caesarea Chapter, through Miss Louise Doolittle.

*The First Presbyterian Congregation, Mendham, Morris County, New Jersey, History and Records, 1738-1938.* H. M. Wright. 1939. From Miss Helen Martha Wright.

Following 3 from New Jersey D. A. R.:  
*My Traditions and Memories, 1859-1938.* Alfred Cooper. 1938.

*Story of the Old Homestead, Smith-Hackett Homestead.* E. H. Knox. 1937.

*Burlington County Marriages.* H. S. Craig.

## NEW YORK

*Memorial History of Tioga County.* L. W. Kingman. From Miss Susan E. Richardson, through Beulah Patterson Brown Chapter.

*Joseph Beal and Wife Elizabeth.* W. J. Beal. 1910. From Mrs. Dan T. Burke, through Oneida Chapter.

*March to Quebec, Journals of the Members of Arnold's Expedition.* K. Roberts. 1938. From Mohegan Chapter.

*Daughters of the American Revolution of New York Year Book, 1938-1939.* From New York D. A. R.

## OHIO

*Centennial Biographical History of Richland and Ashland Counties.* A. J. Baughman. 1901. From Sarah Copus Chapter.

*Illustrated Guide to Cincinnati.* D. J. Kenny. 1893. From Miss Ella Wells, through Mariemont Chapter.

*Cemetery Inscriptions in Windsor, Connecticut.* Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter. 1929. From New Connecticut Chapter.

Following 10 from Western Reserve Chapter:  
*History of Cleveland and Its Environs, The Heart of New Connecticut.* 3 vols. E. Avery. 1918.

*Biographical Annals of Ohio, 1902-1908.* 3 vols.  
*History of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland.* 3 vols. W. R. Coates. 1924.

*Representative Clevelanders.* 1927.

*Cincinnati, Story of the Queen City.* C. L. DeChambrun. 1939. From Miss Ramona Kaiser, through Mariemont Chapter.

*Picturesque Northwestern Ohio and Battle Grounds of the Maumee Valley.* C. S. Van Tassel. From Martha Pitkin Chapter.

*History of the First Congregational Church of Marietta, 1796-1896.* C. E. Dickinson. 1906. From Mrs. Charles McCollum, through Marietta Chapter.

*The Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, Granville Centennial Number.* 1905. From Granville Chapter.

*200th Anniversary of the Incorporation of Lancaster.* J. Willard. 1853. From Mrs. W. I. Hadley, through Ursula Wolcott Chapter.

Following 10 from Ohio D. A. R.:  
*Bartow Family of Marshall, Oneida County, New York.* E. S. Barton. 1920.

*The Staudt-Stoudt-Stout Family of Ohio.* Preliminary Edition. H. F. Stout.

*Centennial History of Troy, Piqua and Miami Counties.* T. C. Harbaugh. 1909.

*History of the Maumee River Basin.* C. E. Slocum. 1905.

*History of Cleveland and Its Environs.* E. Avery. 3 vols. 1918.

## PENNSYLVANIA

*The Fighting Parson of the American Revolution, A Biography of General Peter Muhlenberg, Lutheran Clergyman, Military Chieftain and Political Leader.* E. W. Hocker. 1936. From Philadelphia Chapter.

## RHODE ISLAND

*Descent of Comfort Sands and His Children.* 1886. From Rhode Island D. A. R.

## TEXAS

*History of the Haggard Family in England and America, 1433-1899-1938.* J. H. Ray. 1938. From Mrs. Jennie Haggard Ray.

Following 7 volumes from Dr. Virginia Spates, State Librarian:  
*Southern Historical Research Magazine.* February, April, June, September and November 1936, February and April 1937.

Following 2 from Mr. Charles Joseph Maxwell, through Dr. Virginia Spates:  
*The Minear Family.* C. J. Maxwell.

*The Bonfield Family.* C. J. Maxwell.

*Maco Stewart, A Biography.* L. V. Ulrey. From Mr. Maco Stewart, Jr., through Samuel Sorrell Chapter.

*History of Galveston, Texas.* S. C. Griffin. 1931. From Mrs. J. M. Winterbotham, through George Washington Chapter.

## TENNESSEE

*Historical Genealogy of the Woodsons and Their Connections.* H. M. Woodson. 1915. From Mrs. Edith E. Rudd Woodson, through Tennessee D. A. R. State Conference.

## VERMONT

*The Ancestry and Allied Families of Nathan Blake, 3rd, and Susan (Torrey) Blake, Early Residents of East Corinth, Vermont.* A. T. B. Fenno-Gendrot. 1916. From Vermont Chapters.

Following 2 from Mrs. C. A. Jackson, through General Lewis Morris Chapter:



*Dedication of the Statue to Brevet Major-General William Wells and the Officers and Men of the First Regiment Vermont Cavalry on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, July 3.*

*The Dows or Dowse Family in America, 1642-1890.* A. M. Dows. 1890.

*The Woolson-Fenno Ancestry and Allied Lines, with Biographical Sketches.* L. M. F. and C. A. Woolson. From Mrs. F. P. Lovejoy, through General Lewis Morris Chapter.

## VIRGINIA

*History of Bristol Parish, Virginia.* P. Slaughter. 2nd Edition. 1879. From Virginia D. A. R.

## WASHINGTON

*Year Book, D. A. R. of Washington, 1939-1940.* 1939. From Washington D. A. R.

## WISCONSIN

*History of Northern Wisconsin.* 1881. From Mrs. Helen C. Kimberly Stuart, State Regent.

## OTHER SOURCES

*Beatrice Hale Pollock and Her Ancestors.* E. T. Pollock. From Captain Edwin Taylor Pollock.

*Genealogy of Samuel Hoyt and Betsey Webb of Stamford, Connecticut, and Genealogy of Polly Hoyt, later Polly Hoyt Ferris.* J. W. Hoyt. 1839. From Reverend John William Hoyt, Chaplain, S. A. R.

*The Reynolds Family Association, 44, 45 and 46 Annual.* A. C. Ripplier. From The Reynolds Family Association.

*Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the Annual Meeting Held in Worcester, October 19, 1938.* New Series. Vol. 48. Part 2. 1939.

*Peter Anthony Dey.* Iowa Biographical Series. J. T. Johnson. 1939.

*MacDonald Family Records.* J. M. Seaver.

*The Ancestral Pilgrimage Along Life's Pathway; Genealogies of the Galloway, Gay, King, Mitchell, Stevenson and Allied Families.* 1939. From the author, Mr. Roy S. King.

*Memorial Record of Alabama.* 2 vols. 1893. From Mr. Benjamin Grady.

*Genealogy of the Stukey, Ream, Grove, Clem and Denniston Families.* E. L. Denniston. 1939. For review.

*Ancestors of Evelyn Wood Keeler, Wife of Willard Underhill Taylor.* J. C. Frost. 1939. From Mr. and Mrs. Willard Underhill Taylor.

Following 42 volumes purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

*Alabama Records.* Vols. 8, 9 and 63. K. P. Jones and P. J. Candrud.

*The Riggs Family of Maryland.* J. B. Riggs. 1939.

*The Woltz Family.* F. L. Woltz. 1939.

*The Cox Families of Holderness.* L. S. Cox. 1939.

*Genealogy of the Baltzly-Balsley-Polsley Family.* K. A. P. Bryan. 1939.

*History of the Presbyterian Church of Wysox, Pennsylvania, 1791-1938.* V. C. Dettly. 1939.

*Georgia's Official Register, 1933-35-37.* L. C. F. Hays. 1937.

*Early Records, Hampshire County, Virginia (Now West Virginia).* C. McC. Sage and L. S. Jones. 1939.

*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.* Vols. 1-27.

*The Descendants of Deacon Aaron Baldwin of North Branford, Connecticut, 1724-1800.* G. E. Baldwin.

*History and Genealogy of the Bieber, Beaver, Biever, Beeber Family.* I. M. Beaver. 1939.

*Washington (D. C.), Past and Present.* Vol. 5. J. C. Proctor. 1932.

*Virginia Marriage Bonds, Richmond City.* Vol. 1. A. W. Reddy and A. L. Riffe. 1939. 2 copies.

## PAMPHLETS

## ARKANSAS

*Genealogical Outline of the Cram, Walker and Weekes Families.* C. M. Cram. 1934. From Mrs. Charles H. Miller, State Regent.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Toppons of Toppan's Lane, Descendants and Relations.* J. Coffin. 1862. From Mrs. John C. Eckhart, through Frances Scott Chapter.

Following 3 pamphlets from Prince Georges County Chapter: *The Descendants of Rufus Edwards (1807-1890).* Mrs. L. C. Davidson. 1936.

*Edward Chapman, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1644 and Some of His Descendants.* Rev. J. C. and Dr. W. B. Lamp-ham. 1878.

*The Cheever Family.* J. T. Hassam. 1896.

## FLORIDA

*The Camp Bulletin.* Nos. 15 and 16. 1931-32. From Mrs. Clyde W. Fisher.

## ILLINOIS

*100th Anniversary of the First Congregational Church of Ottawa, Illinois.* 1939. From Mrs. Frederick A. Sapp, State Vice-Regent.

*Addenda to the Genealogical Records of the Descendants of Richard Blood-Baptist Hicks and Allied Families.* From the compiler, Mrs. Grace Cabot Blood Toler.

## INDIANA

*The Samuel Kirkpatrick Family, 1779-1938.* From Mrs. A. J. Wickard.

## MAINE

*The Fox Islands, Finalhaven, North Haven, Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, 1789-1939.* From Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter.

## MARYLAND

*A History of Worsell Manor, Cecilton, Cecil County, Maryland.* From Miss Mollie Howard Ash, through Head of Elk Chapter.

*Jonathan Hager, Founder.* M. V. Miah. 1937. From Mrs. Frank N. Hoffmeister.

*Notes on History, Hampden-Woodberry and Other Parts of Baltimore.* Vol. 1. From Maryland D. A. R.

## MASSACHUSETTS

*200th Anniversary of First Congregational Church, Amherst, Massachusetts.* 1939. From Miss Bertha Lombard Tuttle.

*Manual for the Communicants of the Edwards Church in Saxonville, Massachusetts.* 1862. From Mrs. Julia Nutt Sutherland of Margery Morton Chapter, and her sister, Mrs. Matilda Nutt Hall, of Wayside Inn Chapter.

Following 2 from Noble Everett Chapter:

*200th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Wareham, Massachusetts.* 1739-1939.

*300th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Sandwich, Massachusetts.* 1639-1939.

## MICHIGAN

Following 7 pamphlets from Michigan D. A. R.:

*Penfield Line of Bessie Adella Teeple Geiser.* 1917.

*Inscriptions in Bell Branch and Mount Hazel Cemeteries, Redford Township, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, Supplemented by Data Showing Family Connections.* M. N. Beavis. 1939.

*Ancestors of Moses Belcher Bass.* S. A. Smith. 1896.

*The Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine.* 4 numbers. 1939.

## NEW JERSEY

*Descendants of Isaac, Reuben and Uziah Coddington of Woodbridge, New Jersey.* H. G. Coddington. 1920. From New Jersey D. A. R.

## OHIO

*History of Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County.* T. B. Fairchild. 1876. From Cuyahoga Falls Chapter.

*A Short History of Ohio Land Grants.* From Ohio D. A. R.

Following 2 from New Connecticut Chapter:

*History of St. James Parish, Painesville, 1824-1924 and History of Painesville.* 1824. R. F. Freeborn and M. H. Collacott.

*100 Years, First Baptist Church, Painesville.*

*Preble County Pioneers.* G. C. Runyon. 1930. From Mrs. Grace C. Runyon, through Commodore Preble Chapter.

*Marion, Ohio, Centennial Celebration, 1839-1939.* From Captain William Hendricks Chapter.

*110th Anniversary, First Presbyterian Church, Maysville.* From Hannah Emerson Dustin Chapter.

*One Line of Descent From Philip Welch who arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, 1654.* From Ursula Wolcott Chapter.

## OKLAHOMA

Following 2 pamphlets compiled and presented by Miss Mabel B. McClure:

*The Abernathys, Alexanders, Forneys and Sims.* 1934.

*The McClures, Kennedys, Tennants and Gays.* 1934.

## VERMONT

*Reuben Smith of Pittsford.* F. S. Spurling. 1939. From Ann Story and Green Mountain Chapters.

*John Mudge and Hannah Hutchinson, First Settlers of Plymouth, Vermont.* F. A. Mudge. From Bellevue Chapter.

*The Barney Generations in America, with Reminiscences Regarding Family of Jeffrey A. and Harriet Ewing Barney.* 1937. From Miss Jennie T. Barney.

#### VIRGINIA

*The Hereford Family of Virginia.* E. H. Pfeifer. 1929. From Mrs. A. M. Showalter, Corresponding Secretary, Colonel William Christian Chapter.

#### WASHINGTON

*Early Okanogan History.* W. C. Brown. 1911. From Washington D. A. R.

#### OTHER SOURCES

Following 2 from Mr. Norman F. Kendall:  
*The Kendall Journal, with additional data.* N. F. Kendall. *Mothers Day, History of Its Founding and Its Founder.* N. F. Kendall.  
*Proceedings of The Ligon Family and Kinsmen Association.* Vol. 2. 1929. From Mr. William Daniel Ligon, Jr.  
*Council Family Bible Records.* From Mr. Judson Council.  
*Descendants of Charles Humphries of Virginia.* A Supplement. J. D. Humphries. 1939. From Mr. John D. Humphries (2 copies).

*Genealogy of Charles Davenport Hoyt and Nancy Ann Barnum of Stamford, Connecticut.* J. W. Hoyt. 2nd Revision. 1939. From Reverend John William Hoyt, Chaplain, S. A. R.

*American Pioneer Records and The Boone Bulletin.* Vol. 2. From the Boone Family Association.

*The Sherin Family.* G. W. Sherin. 1936. From Mr. G. W. Sherin.

*Notes on the McCoy Family.*  
*The Wellcome Family of Freeman, Maine.* 1939. From the compiler Mr. George Burbank Sedgeley.

*Twenty-Fourth Reunion of the Landis Families, held at Landisville, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1939.* H. K. Landis. 1939. From Mr. Charles M. Coldron.

*The Anglican Clergy of Pennsylvania in the American Revolution.* E. L. Pennington. 1939. From Reverend Edgar L. Pennington.

*Throckmorton, Barbour and Jones Genealogies.* O. S. Jones. 1939. From Dr. O. S. Jones.

*Truesdell Family Record.* 1938. From the compiler Mr. Wesley E. Truesdell.

*Duncan Families of Virginia.* From The Duncan Family Association.

Following pamphlet purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

*Revolutionary Soldiers Who Were Granted Land In Tennessee For Their Services in that War.* E. Whitley. 1939.

#### MANUSCRIPTS

##### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Saltworks of New Jersey During the American Revolution.* K. Braddock-Rogers. Copied and indexed by F. E. Harris. 1939. From Descendants of '76 Chapter.

Following 2 manuscripts compiled and presented by Mrs. L. A. McCranie, through Margaret Whitten Chapter:

*Index to Fletcher-Crowder-Tucker Families.* G. J. Anderson. 1909.

*Index to The Fiske Family, Ancestors and Descendants of William Fiske, Sr., of Amherst, N. H.* Second and Complete Edition. A. A. Fiske. 1867.

*Baldwin Family Bible Records.* From Mrs. W. A. Hartman, Fort McHenry Chapter.

*Index to The Robinson and Hazard Families.* T. R. & W. P. Hazard. 1879. Compiled and presented by Miss Anne B. and Miss Altha T. Coons. Descendants of '76 Chapter.

*Index to History of the McDowell and Connections.* J. H. McDowell. 1918. Compiled and presented by Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh of Livingston Manor Chapter.

##### ILLINOIS

Following 2 manuscripts presented by Mrs. Laura K. Thomas: *Ten Generations of Kendalls in America.* C. E. Kendall. *Kendall Miscellaneous data and Wills.*

##### MARYLAND

Following 2 manuscripts compiled and presented by Mrs. Mary T. Layton, through Nanticoke Chapter:  
*Richard Owens and Rachel Beall.*  
*The Henry Neely Family Bible Records.*

#### MASSACHUSETTS

*Who's Who in James Letters 1777.* From Chief Justice Cushing Chapter, through Mrs. Mary L. F. Power, Historian.

Following 2 manuscripts from Miss Mary E. Fellows through Merry Warren Chapter:

*John Long and His Descendants.*

*The Fellows Family in America, Shelburne Branch.*

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Following 2 manuscripts from Great Meadows Chapter:  
*Abstract of Tombstone Inscriptions, Limerick Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.* 1938.

*Abstract of Tombstone Inscriptions, Franconia Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.* 1938.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Following 30 manuscripts from Daniel Newcomb Chapter:  
*Dakota Territory Diamond Jubilee.* E. G. Laity. (2 copies.)  
*In Early Days.* L. D. Veling. (2 copies.)

*Pioneer Steamboating on the Missouri.* S. C. Walpole. (2 copies.)

*Gamble Brothers and McVay Brothers, Statesmen and Bankers.* J. G. McVay. (2 copies.)

*Pioneering in Clay County.* Mrs. L. Cope. (2 copies.)

*Reminiscences of Early Life in Yankton.* J. M. Bartholomew. *Judge Bartlett Tripp: Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria.* E. T. Berdahl.

*Heraldry.* S. Fisher. (2 copies.)

*Sarah Wood Ward.* M. Ward. (2 copies.)

*Joseph Ward, Preacher, Educator, Statesman, Founder of Yankton College.* G. G. Durand. (2 copies.)

*A Great Pioneer Bishop (Bishop Marty).* Mother Jerome. *The Reverend Malanchton Hoyt, D.D., and His Family.* D. W. Peders. (2 copies.)

*History of Yankton State Hospital.* I. Moore-Freshout. *The American Flag.* E. G. Laity. (2 copies.)

*The Right Reverend William Hobart Hare, First Bishop of South Dakota.* M. L. B. Fulweiler. (2 copies.)

*Early History of Scandinavian Lutheran Church in Dakota Territory.* Mrs. G. Scand. (2 copies.)

*St. Mary's School History.* K. Kingsbury. (2 copies.)

#### OTHER SOURCES

*Genealogy of Wyatt Family—Richard Wyatt Line.* From Mr. William J. Fletcher.

*Williams, Lappin and Sparks Bible Records.* From Mrs. Ada O. Waltenbaugh.

*John Kendall of Oak Hall, in Accomac County, Virginia, and One Line of His Descendants, 1637-1940.* Compiled and presented by John S. Kendall.

*Ancestors and Descendants of Laura Livingston (Wheelock) Steele Nicholson.* From Mr. Robert L. Nicholson.

Following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. Godfrey V. Wickware:  
*Abstract of Deeds Filed in Deed Book "E", Office of the Clerk of Court, Laurens County, Laurens, S. C.*

*A Record of the Proceedings of the Regular Baptist Church of Christ Constituted by Joseph Redding on Turkey Creek South State, Jan. 22, 1765.*

*Adams, English and Glascock Ancestry of Lillian M. English.* Compiled and presented by Mrs. Kathrine C. Gottschalk.

The following manuscript purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

*The Rupert Families of York County, Pennsylvania.*

#### NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

##### ILLINOIS

*312 Veterans of the Wars of the United States Buried in Cemeteries Near Morrison, Ill.* From Mrs. Frederick A. Sapp, State Vice Regent.

#### PHOTOSTATS

##### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Wheeler Family of Maryland.* From Mrs. Ellen M. H. Bloedorn.

##### MARYLAND

*Descent of the Kemp Baronets of Norfolk and Suffolk.* From Mrs. Mary T. Layton, through Nanticoke Chapter.

##### MISSOURI

*Monument Erected to the Memory of Col. Robert Wilmott (1757-1839) and his wife, Priscilla Ridgely Dorsey.* From Mrs. C. W. Nelson.

## CHARTS

## OTHER SOURCES

*Male Descent of Col. John Mackall, James Mackall and Benjamin Mackall, Sons of Pioneer, James Mackall of Maryland.* Compiled and presented by Mr. Kenneth W. Mackall.  
*Genealogy of the Lenfest-Lenfestey Family in Guernsey.* Compiled and presented by Mr. Bertram A. Lenfest.

## MAPS

## OTHER SOURCES

*Map of Taylor County, West Virginia.* Compiled and presented by Mr. Norman F. Kendall.

## BOOKPLATES

Virginia 12.

## GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

## BOOKS

## GEORGIA

*Copy of Bibb County Marriage Records and Wills Prior to 1860.*

## INDIANA

*Death Records, City Cemetery, South Bend, St. Joseph County.*

## IOWA

*Iowa Genealogical Records Committee Report, Miscellaneous.* 1939. Vol. 54.

*Iowa Genealogical Records Committee Report, Pottawatomie County Marriages.* 1939. Vol. 55.

*Iowa Genealogical Records Committee Report, Dubuque County, Grave Records.* 1939. Vol. 56.

## NEW JERSEY

*Cemetery Records, Passaic County.* William Paterson Chapter. 1939.

*Marriage Records Book C, Monmouth County.* Monmouth Court House Chapter. 1939.

## NEW YORK

*Whitmore Tracts.* W. H. Whitmore. 1875.

*The Descendants of William Wilcoxson, Vincent Meigs, and Richard Webb.* R. W. Wilcox. 1893.

*History and Genealogy of the Mead Family of Fairfield County, Connecticut, Eastern New York, Western Vermont and Western Pennsylvania 1180-1900.* S. P. Mead. 1901.

## PENNSYLVANIA

*Birth and Baptism Records from the Lutheran Congregation and the Reformed Congregation of Seaton's St. Paul Church, 1822-1860.* Phoebe Bayard Chapter. 1939.

*Western Pennsylvania Genealogies, with Affiliated Branches.* 1939.

*Cemetery Records of Western Pennsylvania.*

*Western Pennsylvania Genealogical Records.*

*Grave Records of Beaver County Cemeteries.* Colonel Henry Boquet Chapter. 1939.

*Genealogical Records.* Quemahoning Chapter. Vol. 2.

*Birth and Baptism Records from St. Johns Reformed Congregation, and St. Johns Lutheran Congregation, Middle Churches, 1782-1860.* Phoebe Bayard Chapter. 1939.

ADELAIDE H. SISSON,

Librarian General,

N. S. D. A. R.

The Curator General, Mrs. Willard Steele, read her report.

## Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since last reporting to the Board of Management in October the Curator General is pleased to report progress in the Museum. Some of

the states have been particularly alert with contributions of gifts of objects, money for the Museum Fund, Museum cases or books for the Museum's reference collection. Altogether 29 gifts have been accepted for the Museum and 24 for the State Rooms during this three month period.

A brief list of some gifts of particular interest follows: A silver spoon to add to the collection of work of local silversmiths being assembled by the District of Columbia Daughters, presented by Mr. John Robert Grove through the Dorothy Hancock Chapter, D. C.; a contribution to our American Scene collection of pottery undertaken as a special jubilee project, of a Staffordshire plate probably by Clews showing Fishkill, Hudson River, presented by Mrs. Allen Collier, Ohio Museum Chairman; an early handwoven coverlet of unusual pattern, dyed, spun and woven on the Gould farm at Heath, Mass., presented by Mrs. J. M. Davis through Cabrillo Chapter, California; and a flintlock pistol used by Captain John Curd, of Virginia, in the Revolutionary War, presented by Miss Josephine E. Miller through the Jax Chapter, Florida.

From the request we have made for books for the Museum's reference collection, four people have responded. The gifts are Handbook of American Pressed Glass Patterns by Ruth Webb Lee, given by Mrs. Allen Collier, Ohio Museum Chairman; Modes and Manners, 18th century, by Max Von Boehn, given by Mrs. John A. Massey, D. C. Museum Chairman; American Antique Furniture by Edgar Miller, given by Mr. and Mrs. Linton Massey in honor of their mother, Mrs. John A. Massey; and Old Patchwork Quilts and the Women Who Made Them by R. E. Finley, given by Mrs. Walter M. Berry in honor of Mrs. Willard Steele.

Outstanding among the gifts to state rooms is a small bronze Horn Book such as was used in the Dame Schools of early days, presented by the New Hampshire Society for the New Hampshire Room.

We take pleasure in announcing that two table cases presented by the Pennsylvania and District of Columbia Daughters have been ordered and will probably be delivered by the end of February, and our first costume case, presented by the Daughters of California is also now being manufactured and can be expected the first part of March. It is most gratifying to have these case pledges, a jubilee project, now being fulfilled. A number of other states are also completing their payments for Museum cases. The central division together is working to supply a cabinet and other equipment for the small room which is for textile study. The plans for the other small rooms off the stage in Memorial Continental Hall have not materialized sufficiently to be reported upon.

Since we last reported on markers on cases the following have been placed: A plaque on the North Carolina case presented by Mrs. W. H. Belk in honor of Mrs. Eugene N. Davis; one on the District of Columbia's Our Flag Chapter case honoring their four Charter members, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Mrs. William M. Hannay,

Mrs. A. George Wilkinson and Mrs. William Van Zandt Cox; and identical markers on each of the two table cases presented by Miss Edla S. Gibson, New York Museum Chairman, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Morton Gibson.

On October 24th, 1939, the Museum Committee convened in the North Gallery for their second meeting of the year. The speaker was Miss Helen S. Johnson, the Museum Secretary, who talked on plans for the Museum. At the end of this meeting most of the members of the Board of Management assembled and a presentation ceremony of the two Museum cases given by Miss Edla S. Gibson, N. Y. State Chairman, took place. Mrs. George Duffy, New York State Regent, accepted the gift from Miss Gibson and bestowed it upon Mrs. Willard Steele, the Curator General. This was followed by the first gallery talk to be given with the Sampler Exhibit which had opened the previous day.

In connection with the Museum's first special exhibit, Samplers, the gallery talk *Stitchery by Colonial Children* was given each Friday afternoon at 3:45 by the Museum secretary. The average attendance at the 13 regular talks was 4. Special groups have been invited to make appointments when the talk would be given at another time for them. The average attendance at these specially scheduled talks was 11, making the general average 7.5. A total of 131 individuals attended the gallery talks in the first series. One of the groups was from a private school where American culture in its various phases was being considered. Four girl scout groups, interested in the Needlewoman Merit Badge attended, the Brownie group of 7 and 8 year olds being quite as perfect an audience as any of the other groups. The responsiveness of the young people was most gratifying. The talk was presented once after business hours especially for the D. A. R. clerks.

We feel a new interest in the Museum has been created by the establishment of these new exhibits.

The second temporary exhibit, *Snuff Boxes*, opens on February 1st and continues until April 1st. It is being held in the North Gallery. The gallery talk, *The Lore of Snuffing*, will be presented by Miss Johnson at 3:45 each Friday. Non-members as well as members are cordially invited. Appointments may be made for group visits at other times. Along with this special exhibition, the Museum also is showing some of its recent accessions, which are listed in this report.

For the *Snuff Box Exhibit* printed posters are distributed about Washington and printed announcements mailed to organizations and individuals. Newspapers as far away as New York carried articles on the exhibit. *The Magazine Antiques*, *The Museum News* and *Trefoil*, *A Girl Scout Monthly*, are giving us notices. A scrap-book of press and other notices is being kept.

The Museum secretary has been asked to speak about the Museum at a D. C. Museum Committee meeting and a D. C. C. A. R. meeting, as well as at two chapter meetings. The secretary contributed an article to the *National Historical Magazine* illustrated with Museum objects. The Mu-

seum expects to be represented with an article in the April issue on the subject of the exhibit to open that month.

The Museum is being used to some extent for serious study by outsiders as well as members. A writer comes for source material for a biography as well as for illustrations for his work. Several designers have studied the embroidery and metal work collections.

Plans are afoot to have one object in our collection reproduced to go into a home full of old things in a far-away state.

The Museum is trying more and more to unify its exhibits and build its collections. The series of special exhibits which was inaugurated this last year is one method of bringing before the members and the general public the various collections housed here. Elsewhere in the Museum too the plan is to concentrate on the several different divisions of subject matter.

In the State Rooms we have the following to report:

*Michigan.* Mrs. B. H. Geagley, chairman. This state has placed three Oriental rugs in her room which add warmth and color to it.

*Massachusetts.* Mrs. Frank L. Nason, chairman. The Floretta Vining bedroom has received the gift of a netted canopy for the field bed from the John Adams Chapter of Massachusetts. The recently acquired knitted counterpane presented by Mrs. Ernest F. Dow through the Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter has also been installed on the old bed. Valances are in process of being added also.

*Wisconsin.* Mrs. Cyrus C. Yawkey, chairman. The Wisconsin Society has nearly completed the refurbishing of its state rooms. The walls have been replastered and painted, including the removal of wainscoting in one small room. The floor in two small rooms has been covered with linoleum. The two main rooms are graced with sparkling and graceful antique lighting fixtures presented by Mrs. Cyrus C. Yawkey, Wisconsin State Room Chairman. New glass curtains have been installed at all windows and overdraperies of a Colonial chintz have been made for the windows of the dressing room. The arrangement of some of the furniture has been changed. Cushions are being made for the sofa.

*District of Columbia.* Mrs. Gary Walters, chairman. A brass marker has been affixed to the old wool wheel indicating that this relic, which had formerly been in the Merriam family, was given in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Chenoweth by Mrs. Fred Merriam Hopkins, presented by Miss Lillian Chenoweth, District of Columbia State Regent.

#### FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF GIFTS TO THE MUSEUM

*California:* Mrs. F. C. Pew, chairman. Yarn swift presented by Dr. Anna Dewey Chapin of Tierra Alta Chapter. Six silver spoons, a hand-woven coverlet, a glass tumbler and a toll bridge money box all presented by Mrs. J. M. Davis through the Cabrillo Chapter. One pair of candle snuffers presented by Mrs. Raymond Carroll through the Claremont Chapter.

*District of Columbia:* Mrs. John A. Massey, chairman. Silver teaspoon made by J. Adams of Alexandria, Va., presented by Mr. John Robert Grove through the Dorothy Hancock Chapter. Book: A Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, published in 1817, presented by Mrs. William J. Byrne of Louisa Adams Chapter. Two book gifts also come from this state: Modes and Manners, 18th Century. Vol. IV by Max Boehn, presented by Mrs. John A. Massey, D. C. Museum Chairman of Continental Dames Chapter, also American Antique Furniture, a Book for Amateurs in 2 Volumes by Edgar Miller, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Linton R. Massey in honor of their mother, Mrs. John A. Massey, D. C. Museum Chairman.

*Florida:* Mrs. Charles G. Blake, chairman. Flintlock pistol presented by Miss Josephine E. Miller of Jax Chapter.

*Georgia:* Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey, chairman. Silver locket with picture of Mary Hammond Washington, a real daughter and a lock of hair, bequeathed by Hugh Vernon Washington.

*Massachusetts:* Mrs. Edward S. Robinson, chairman. Cordwainer's hammer which belonged to Joseph Lye, when he was working as a shoemaker in Lynn, Mass., in 1817, and papier mache snuff box with painted top, both presented by Mrs. Ernest F. Dow through the Lucy Jackson Chapter. Manual of Arms, Commission of an Officer in the Militia and a Deed of land in Maine presented by Mrs. Elvira Carothers Cosman of Faneuil Hall Chapter.

*New Jersey:* Mrs. Levi H. Morris, chairman. Lace collar presented by Miss Grace F. Scranton through the Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter.

*New York:* Miss Edla S. Gibson, chairman. Two table cases presented by Miss Edla S. Gibson, New York State Museum Chairman, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Morton Gibson.

*Ohio:* Mrs. Allen Collier, chairman. "Gaudy Dutch" cup and saucer presented through Mrs. Allen Collier, state chairman. Butter mold plunger, Staffordshire plate showing Fishkill, Hudson River and a pair of lady's tongs presented by Mrs. Allen Collier, state chairman. Willow type platter presented by Mrs. Gus Eichman of Miami Chapter. Knit socks and lace cap presented by Mrs. Kent Hamilton of Ursula Wolcott Chapter. A book gift has come from this state: Handbook of Pressed Glass Patterns by Ruth Webb Lee presented by Mrs. Allen Collier, state chairman.

*Pennsylvania:* Mrs. J. Frank Harty, chairman. Clipping from a Pennsylvania German newspaper announcing the death of Lafayette, presented by Mrs. Joseph Baldrige, Museum Vice Chairman.

*Philippine Islands:* Mrs. Charles S. Lobinger, chairman. Money contribution presented by Miss R. B. Sheldon, State Regent.

*Rhode Island:* Mrs. Charles O. F. Thompson, chairman. Gifts of money from the Beacon Pole Hill Chapter, the John Eldred Chapter and the Flintlock and Powder Horn Chapter.

*Tennessee:* Mrs. Virnia Nelson, chairman. A book contribution: Old Patchwork Quilts and the Women Who Made Them by Ruth E. Finley, presented by Mrs. Walter M. Berry in honor of Mrs. Willard Steele, Curator General.

#### FOLLOWING ARE GIFTS TO STATE ROOMS

*District of Columbia:* Mrs. Gary Walters, chairman. Box of eight 1876 Centennial medals presented by Mrs. Milton Johnson of Sarah Franklin Chapter.

*Massachusetts:* Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, chairman. Framed engraving: The Battle of Bunker Hill, presented by Mrs. George F. Welsh through Chief Justice Cushing Chapter. White knitted counterpane for Floretta Vining room, presented by Mrs. Ernest F. Dow through the Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter. Netted canopy for field bed in Floretta Vining room presented by the John Adams Chapter.

*Michigan:* Mrs. B. H. Geagley, chairman. Mrs. Chester Miller, librarian. Booklet: Thoughts on the Right Employment of Time by Chief Justice Hale. Books: Lecture on Galvanic Batteries and Electrical Machines, Part I, by Lieut. John P. Merrill. A Violin Method for Adult Beginners by Julius Stulberg, both presented by the Mary Marshall Chapter. The Crippled Lady of Peribonka, The Black Hunter and The Plains of Abraham, all by James O. Curwood and presented by Mrs. James Oliver Curwood. Man O' Men by Clyde C. Cortright and Ol' Stampin' Grounds and Other Poems by Howard Dwight Smiley both presented by the Mary Marshall Chapter. The Growth of Our Country, Parts I and II by Smith Burnham and Theodore H. Jack, and Our Beginnings in Europe and America by Smith Burnham, both presented by the Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter.

*New Hampshire:* Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, chairman. Three child's mugs presented by the New Hampshire State Society. Sampler wrought by granddaughter of Gen. John Stark of the Revolutionary Army, presented by Mrs. Foster Stearns. Child's chair presented by Miss Dorothy Cornell of Gunthwaite Chapter. Reproduction of Horn Book presented by Mrs. Leslie P. Snow. One old bronze Horn Book presented by the State Society. Two old newspapers, one a Bunker Hill Centennial publication in 1875, and an early issue of the Nantucket Daily Inquirer, also a certificate of membership in the Pilgrim Society, all presented by Miss Daisy E. Stickney of the Captain Josiah Crosby Chapter.

*Ohio:* Mrs. Allen Collier, chairman. Pewter Ink well and four goose quills for the secretary in the Ohio Room presented by Mrs. Helen Black Anderson of Pickaway Plains Chapter.

*Wisconsin:* Mrs. Cyrus C. Yawkey, chairman. One pair of crystal antique wall brackets and one antique crystal chandelier presented by Mrs. Cyrus C. Yawkey, state room chairman.

KATE HINDS STEELE,  
Curator General,  
N. S. D. A. R.

The Curator General spoke of the great interest being taken in a series of talks given by the Secretary of the Museum on the subject of the collections of samplers and snuff boxes on exhibit in the museum, and of the plan to group and segregate various objects into separate cases in order to emphasize their beauty.



The President General stated that the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution had not sent a report but sent greetings and the assurance that her work is up to date.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee:

1. That \$10,000 in the reserve fund invested in bonds, and that the sale of \$8,500 of H. O. L. C. bonds and their reinvestment in securities, be approved.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Haig. Adopted.

2. That the Kansas State Society be relieved of financial responsibility of the clerks' kitchen and dining room, but retain the care of the clerks' lounge.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Maguire. Adopted.

3. That in accordance with suggestions of the superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy, the Society's award to the academy be made for excellence in seamanship.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Geagley. Adopted.

4. That the balance in the Harrison Portrait Fund be turned over to the Archives Room Fund.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Hoskins. Adopted.

5. That the sum of \$126.79 held in a fund known as the Relief Fund be donated by the National Society, D. A. R., to the Finnish Relief, Inc.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Donahue. Adopted.

6. That the National Board of Management approve the sale of \$50,000 of Home Owners Loan Corporation bonds yielding  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  to be reinvested more advantageously.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Wallis. Adopted.

7. That the request of the Junior members for a Junior bar pin to be worn with the recognition pin and narrow ribbon while in active service as a member of a Junior Group, be granted.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Duffy.

(Deferred until afternoon session in order to have design shown.)

8. Whereas, The increasing use of the D. A. R. Insignia for commercial and semi-commercial projects tends to lessen the dignity of the Society's emblem;

Resolved, That the use of the Insignia by chapters and states be limited to yearbooks, stationery, programs and uses required by work of the Society; and

Resolved, That nothing in this resolution shall affect previous rulings by which the National Board may grant special permission to bronze companies and others for promoting the work of the Society.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Geagley. Adopted.

9. That the President General, Historian General and Librarian General constitute a committee to negotiate with Mr. Lewis Barrington in com-

piling and publishing a volume on historic buildings restored by N. S. D. A. R. on conditions set forth in his letter of January 24, 1940, to the President General:

"1. Cooperate with me as author by making available copies of photographs and manuscript histories that are on file in the office of the Historian General. The historical material would not be withdrawn from the office, and the copying of photographs would be done by a commercial photographer without expense to the National Society, credit to be given to the source in every instance.

"2. Delegate a person or committee to examine and approve the contract between the author and the publisher;

"3. Delegate a person or committee to read the press manuscript and proofs of the book. Text, format, typography and all publication details to be subject to the approval of this committee; and

"4. Delegate an officer to write a foreword to the book."

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Bennison.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, read a letter received from Mr. Lawrence Vail Coleman, Director, American Association of Museums, commending Mr. Barrington as one well qualified to prepare such a book.

The recommendation was adopted.

10. That the National Board of Management recommend for approval by the Forty-ninth Continental Congress that the July and August numbers of the National Historical Magazine be combined and published on July 10; and that the money saved thereby be made available for a special Golden Jubilee number in October.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Hoskins. Adopted.

11. That the investment of the Anne Rogers Minor Fund of \$3,500.00 for Indian education be approved.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Miss Welch. Adopted.

12. Whereas, Present financial conditions make the amount of income from the Anne Rogers Minor Fund for Indian education uncertain;

Resolved, That no beneficiary under this scholarship be named until the fall term of 1941; and

Resolved, That the amount granted be the interest from the first year's investment.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Latimer. Adopted.

13. That 750 copies of the Fourth Lineage Index at a cost of \$3,370; and that 200,000 copies of the English Manual at a cost of \$4,000, be ordered.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Hoskins. Adopted.

The President General in answer to a question of Mrs. Forney of Pennsylvania in regard to complying with requests for lists of the members of the National Board, stated that only the lists appearing in the magazine would be available to the public.

The President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., read her report.

### Report of President General

#### Members of the National Board of Management:

With the year 1940 the Golden Jubilee of the National Society is upon us. Encouraging signs of healthful activity are everywhere apparent. At the same time the efforts of the National Society in service to America were never more needed.

On October 26, it was a pleasure to the President General to have as her guests for visits to some of the Colonial homes in Annapolis those members of the National Board who attended the October meeting and those few National Chairmen whose duties brought them to Washington at that time.

Saturday, the 28, found the President General with several national officers and state regents, and members especially from Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana whose state projects were to be dedicated at Tamasee D. A. R. School in South Carolina. Perfect fall weather added to the inspiration of nearly a week in the mountains. Breaking the journey to the Kate Duncan Smith School, Mrs. Willard Steele, Curator General, entertained several members of the National Board at her home in Chattanooga. Dedications at Kate Duncan Smith School in Alabama again brought many visitors. Here, in addition to state projects, two new classrooms were dedicated, one in honor of the Honorary President General, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau and the other in honor of Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Georgia. The Society may well be gratified at the greater comfort, better health, and increased opportunity offered at its schools through the improvements of recent months.

The President General and several members of the National Board were guests of four chapters at Chattanooga at luncheon on Lookout Mountain, where brief talks by all guests brought out facts of interest regarding the Society's work. In company with the Curator General, the President General arrived on the same night in Knoxville for Tennessee's state Conference. The United States Daughters of 1812 entertained on that evening. The President General regretted that necessary engagements and early departure prevented her acceptance of invitations of other patriotic societies in Knoxville. On all visits unusual courtesies are extended by these societies. The Colonial Dames of America, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Colonists, Daughters of the Colonial Wars, Chambers of Commerce are among the many groups who extended courtesies to the Daughters of the American Revolution during the fall journeys of the President General. In every state the children of the American Revolution always greet her with friendliness.

Piloted by Miss Clemmie Henry, several members of the National Board were guests at Maryville College. The President General addressed the eight hundred students at their weekly assembly. After an inspection of the college and a talk upon Maryville's methods of student help, President

and Mrs. Ralph Lloyd entertained the guests at luncheon, after which all returned to Knoxville for the opening of Tennessee's State Conference. Much inspiration was brought by the choir of Maryville College and the double quartette from Lincoln Memorial University, two of our approved schools. Rearrangement of her transportation schedule permitted a visit to Lincoln Memorial University on Friday, November 3rd. Here again the President General addressed the students in chapel. After a tour of the University and a visit to the collection of rare Lincolniana, Dr. and Mrs. McClelland drove the President General through the famous Cumberland Gap, through which so many thousands of our pioneers went westward, on into Kentucky where she boarded a train for the West. A happy surprise came in the visit of Mrs. Wallis, State Regent of Kentucky, who with several members of the Jemima Johnson Chapter met the train at its stop in Paris, Kentucky.

After these visits to one state conference and four of our approved schools in less than one week, the President General turned toward the far Northwest. Realizing that, because of special dedications in at least two southern states this spring, it would be impossible for the President General to visit the Northwest until near the end of her term, after the Fiftieth Anniversary was actually over, a series of special state meetings and conferences were arranged in northwestern states. More time was allowed than is usually possible in the rush of spring conferences. In many respects these visits were a real inspiration. Whether because of great distance from Washington or because members are accustomed to travel long distances, the attendance and interest at all these meetings was remarkable. In every state the attendance was at least twenty-five per cent of the total membership, and in the State of Washington where one meeting was held east of the Cascades and another west, the attendance included one-third the entire membership. In the inspiration gained through knowing our western members better together with the opportunity of visiting Coulee Dam in Washington, Bingham Copper Mine in Utah, Sun Valley in Idaho, the President General felt amply paid in having made the second long journey to the Pacific coast within a year.

Interesting incidents of this trip have already been published in the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. South Dakota's meeting was held in Mitchell, the home of the state regent, Mrs. Green, as well as of the famous corn palace. Montana's meeting in Bozeman coincided with the Fiftieth Anniversary of statehood. The President General, therefore, was happy to accept an invitation to address the pupils of the high school on this anniversary. The state regent of Montana, Mrs. Dobson, kindly rearranged her journey in order to accompany the President General on a daytime trip through the beautiful scenery of her state. The plans for the meeting in Spokane, Washington, were in charge of the Spokane Garry and Esther Reed Chapters, who planned a program delightful in every way. The state regent, Mrs. Rhodes, made the long journey from Takoma in order to be present at both meetings within her state. The city of Seattle in welcome to its eastern visitor

provided the most active earthquake of its history. This in no way affected the enthusiasm of the fine meeting held at Rainier Chapter's beautiful home, a replica of Mount Vernon. It was a pleasure to meet in her home city our Vice President General, Mrs. Charles E. Head.

One of the unusual pleasures of the journey was the visit to Vancouver Barracks, one of the historic forts of the Northwest, as the guest of Fort Vancouver Chapter. In Portland the President General was welcomed by the state regent, Mrs. Gilbert Holt, and the national chairman of Americanism and former Reporter General, Mrs. John Y. Richardson. Here, again, friendly courtesies were extended by several patriotic societies. The opportunity to visit the home of Dr. John McLaughlin at Oregon City was one long to be remembered. The President General suggests that any member visiting in the vicinity of Portland will be amply repaid by a visit to this restored home with its unique furnishings of Hudson Bay days.

The journey to Twin Falls, Idaho, was enlivened by the friendly visits to the train as already described in our MAGAZINE. It was from this thriving city, entirely the result of successful irrigation, and the home of our state regent, Mrs. Warner, that the journey to Sun Valley was arranged. The change in the date of Thanksgiving necessitated a rearrangement of engagements and permitted several days visit in Salt Lake City, which were made joyful by the many courtesies of the state regent, Mrs. Fisher, the former Vice President General, Mrs. Ralph Bristol, and the three chapters of Utah. The Sons of the American Revolution extended the unusual courtesy of a dinner in honor of the President General and of the state regent. Wyoming's meeting was held in Cheyenne, the home of the state regent, Mrs. Mylar.

The journey homeward was broken by one day in Chicago where several hundred members gathered for round table discussion. The Librarian General, Mrs. Sisson, and the state regent, Miss McMackin, were in attendance. With a visit to Pittsburgh Chapter, the President General completed visits to each of the five largest chapters in the National Society. The opportunity to visit the famous Block House, under the guidance of Mrs. John Brown Heron and Mrs. Powell, regent of Pittsburgh Chapter, was greatly appreciated.

A spirit of friendliness was everywhere apparent on this long journey. Chapters in eastern Washington invited those of northern Idaho to join with them, those in Portland included neighboring chapters in southwestern Washington, thus enabling the handicaps of the great distances to be overcome.

One unusual feature of these journeys was the great amount of publicity extended in every city, which indicates a recognition of the Society's work. A press representative, who recently looked over the material gathered on this trip, expressed amazement at the great amount of first-page and headline recognition accorded the Society.

The courtesies of the radio stations in many states are hereby acknowledged. Salt Lake City is the only one from which the President General has spoken twice over the same station on the same visit. In addition to a broadcast arranged by the

state chairman of radio, the President General was invited by Station KSL to speak briefly over its weekly Celebrities' Hour.

On the day of her arrival from the West, the President General attended a luncheon meeting called by the National Association of Broadcasters to discuss the newly adopted broadcasters' code. Many helpful suggestions resulted from this conference.

In cooperation with the Military Order of the World War, the National Society, with Mrs. Heaume and Miss Schwarzwaelder as representatives, placed a wreath, on Navy Day, October 27, at the statue of John Paul Jones in Washington.

In tribute to America's Unknown Soldier, Miss Lillian Chenoweth, State Regent of the District of Columbia, represented the President General on Armistice Day, November 11, and laid the National Society's wreath at the tomb in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Vice President General from the District of Columbia, was the President General's representative on November 12 at the Golden Jubilee Celebration of Catholic University, Washington.

The second week in December was given over to meetings of the Executive Committee and the special Board Meeting called for Friday, the 8.

On Wednesday, December 13, the President General addressed a meeting of her own chapter in Annapolis, Maryland. On Thursday, the 14, she spoke at the Fortieth Anniversary Celebration of the Quaker City Chapter of Philadelphia.

Saturday, December 16, the President General broadcast from Station WJSV, Washington, a Christmas message on the program arranged by Mrs. Lee R. Pennington, Jr., State Chairman of radio for the District of Columbia.

One of the greatest pleasures of the holiday season was the tea for foreign-born mothers and pupils in the English classes at the Americanization School of the District of Columbia. This program and party is arranged by District of Columbia Daughters under the direction of Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, State Chairman of Americanism.

On Friday, December 22, the President General enjoyed the privilege of distributing the annual Christmas greeting of the National Society to all employees. On this day, also, she attended a farewell arranged by the clerical staff in honor of Miss Hazel Rock, who retired after thirty-two years of service for the Society.

The many kind remembrances and courtesies at the holiday season received from chapters and members in all parts of the country are deeply appreciated. These expressions of friendly good will are particularly helpful at times when duties are heavy.

The new year found the President General back in Washington, taking up the many problems incidental to plans for the Continental Congress and the Golden Jubilee. During this first week several conferences were held with Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford, Chairman of the MAGAZINE.

On Friday, January 5, it was a pleasure to attend a dinner in New York, called for the purpose of acquainting many great national organiza-

tions with the efforts of other groups in education for citizenship in a republic.

With attendance at Maryland's State Board meeting on Tuesday, January 9, the President General began eleven days of continuous traveling, during which she visited birthday celebrations of Carter Braxton and General Smallwood Chapters of Baltimore, Haddonfield Chapter at Camden, New Jersey, Shrewsbury Towne Chapter at Red Bank, New Jersey, Women of '76 Chapter of Brooklyn and White Plains Chapter of White Plains, New York.

On January 15, it was a pleasure to attend the all-day monthly study program and luncheon of the Preview Division of our National Motion Picture Committee. A study of their methods convinces one of the great care with which the reports are prepared, and explains, perhaps, the high commendation that has recently been received regarding the work of this committee.

On January 16, the President General was happy to attend the Annual Reception of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held at The Mayflower.

On Wednesday, January 17, she addressed the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution at their Annual Ladies' Night Banquet. On Thursday, January 18, she spoke upon the subject of marking of historic spots before the Convention of Marble Memorialists.

On Monday, January 22, she attended, as a courtesy of RKO Keith's Theatre and the Newspaper Women's Club of Washington, the World Premiere of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."

On Saturday, January 27, she attended the Benefit for Finnish Relief at Loew's Palace Theatre in Washington.

The rehearsal of visits in no way indicates the many delightful courtesies always extended to the President General during her many travels, nor does it record the countless number of conferences with committee chairmen, representatives of business companies, and with national officers, all arranged with the hope and intention of greater success and progress for our National Society.

We have lost by death one of our valued members, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, former State Regent of Wyoming and ex-Vice-President General of the National Society. We sorrow with our Historian General, Mrs. Duxbury, whose mother, Mrs. Laura B. M. Brown, member of the Brookville Chapter, Brookville, Pennsylvania, died since last we met.

Following the resignation of our editor, Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford, chairman of the MAGAZINE, and Miss Florence Berryman of Washington kindly assented to act temporarily as editorial advisers. It is the opinion of the Executive Committee that, until such time as the MAGAZINE can be completely adapted to the budget prescribed by the Board, Mrs. Binford and Miss Berryman continue as editorial advisers, and Mrs. Virginia Allen be made secretary in charge of the Magazine Office. Every effort will be made to maintain the MAGAZINE at the same high standard and, at the same time, to respond to the requests as indicated on the questionnaires returned by the chapters in early fall.

With the closing of American Indian Institute last spring, the attention of the President General was called to the fact that the principal of thirty-five hundred dollars of a scholarship for Indian education, authorized in 1923, in honor of Anne Rogers Minor, then retiring as President General, had been taken over along with other assets of the school by the National Board of Presbyterian Missions, under which the school had operated. After due consideration it was deemed wise that this fund be returned to the National Society for administration for the purpose originally intended. The President General gratefully acknowledges the complete and prompt cooperation of the National Board of Presbyterian Missions of the United States in returning the principal of thirty-five hundred dollars to the National Society. Steps have already been taken for its investment and a resolution pertaining to the use of its income will be presented for your consideration today.

On several occasions difficulties with reference to application papers have been reported to the President General. These lead to the suggestion that application papers never be given out until prospective members have actually been voted into the chapter. Embarrassing situations may thus be avoided.

A number of plans for the Fiftieth Anniversary will be submitted to the Board for approval. The committees will be organized in the same manner as for the Continental Congress, with chairmen in charge of each major committee: guests, program, house, etc. In recognition of her being the only person who has attended every Continental Congress, Miss Janet Richards, charter member No. 133, has been named Honorary Chairman of the Golden Jubilee. Our Honorary Presidents General have accepted appointment as Honorary Vice Chairmen.

The Fiftieth Anniversary offers occasion for thoughtful search into those features of our administrative program which may need adjustment for greatest future growth and efficiency. Many of the provisions of our By-Laws arising with propriety in the early years of the Society have become difficult of operation, and have, through the fault of no one, developed situations unintended or that could not have been foreseen. For some years suggestions for amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws have been accumulating.

I quote from the report of the President General, of February 1, 1939, to the National Board of Management:

"About two years ago, there came spontaneously from State Regents, in informal meeting, the suggestion that the number and the duties of Vice Presidents General should be changed. Great interest was manifest. The number of National Officers is provided in the Constitution, which cannot be changed in an election year, therefore, no such amendment was proposed for action by the last Continental Congress. Will each member of the Board give thought to these questions:

"If, through accident or illness, the President General should be in any way incapacitated at this moment, what is the provision for continuance of the work of her office?"

"Who knows of pending executive problems affecting the Society?"

"Who knows how far plans for the Continental Congress have progressed?"

"Under methods now provided by the By-Laws, how long would it take for another executive legally entitled to represent the Society, to be elected?"

"The National By-Laws provide no understudy for the President General. No matter how many demands for preparation and delivery of addresses, visits to State Conferences, maintenance of helpful contacts with other organizations, the supervision of all correspondence must be directed by the President General, and when on distant journeys it must often literally be done by her. When en route for several days, answers to letters must await her return. Few realize that a whole new field of added duty for the President General has developed through radio. The question may well be asked, why, with twenty-one Vice Presidents General, does not the President General designate one or more to become familiar with executive problems, in order to act as understudies, if needed? The answer is this: The Constitution recognizes all Vice Presidents General as equal in privilege and authority. The President General, therefore, has no right to recognize one above another in executive positions and, were she to do so, she would be open to criticism of favoritism.

"It is not alone the President General's Office which should be considered. Members have no realization that all officers give long hours and days of service entirely voluntarily, and that only the President General has traveling and other official expenses. The offices of Treasurer General and Registrar General are almost full time activities. Those officers must come often at their own expense, since their duties demand personal attention in Washington.

"Two committees, also, require this same attention, the Printing Committee and the Buildings and Grounds Committee. It works out, therefore, that these appointments often must go to those officers whose duties are already heaviest."

The proposed amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws has a great purpose in addition to the reduction in the number of Vice Presidents General. It is designed to lift the office of Vice President General to the position of dignity and responsibility which should rightly belong to that office. It provides that these officers shall not only be a part of the cabinet but shall have their rightful position at the head of other cabinet officers.

One of the troublesome features of our organization has been the disappointment of chapter members transferring to membership-at-large for the organizing of new chapters, thereby losing several months or more of active association with a chapter. The proposed amendment will permit a direct transfer from chapter membership to organizing member of a new chapter.

Difficulties regarding succession to the office of State Regent, and regarding the confirmation of State Regent and State Vice Regent will be eliminated through the provision for confirmation by the National Board of Management, between meet-

ings of the Continental Congress, of officers elected to fill vacancies.

Every effort has been made to include only those amendments which would result in greater efficiency and general satisfaction throughout the Society in years to come. This Golden Jubilee year affords opportunity for greater fulfillment of the purposes of the Society.

SARAH C. ROBERT,  
*President General,*  
National Society Daughters  
of the American Revolution.

The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, read the report of that committee.

### Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In the last report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee many projects had been started and today we are happy to tell you that these have been completed. The two evergreens have been planted in front of Memorial Continental Hall.

The rearrangement of the museum has been accomplished and the result is so attractive I hope all will visit the rooms and express their appreciation to Mrs. Steele and to Miss Johnson, the secretary.

The Wisconsin room is redecorated and again may I say the result is most pleasing. The experiment of our Superintendent in water proofing the roof of Constitution Hall proved satisfactory and thereby saved the Society nearly three thousand dollars.

The new files are in the Recording Secretary General's office and desks with shelves and cases have been placed in the Treasurer General's office.

Motors have been installed in Constitution Hall for the quiet operation of the ventilating system.

The steam lines in Memorial Continental Hall are deteriorating and are being replaced, two completed and several are in process.

The evergreens back of the Statue to the Founders have not proven satisfactory and will be replaced as soon as frost is out of the ground.

The usual cleaning and care of the buildings is being carried on in the usual manner.

ISABELLE C. NASON,  
*Chairman.*

Mrs. Forney of Pennsylvania presented a disc record of a message to the National Society, the voice of Pennsylvania's Real Daughter, Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, 97 years of age, which the President General accepted in words of appreciative thanks, stating that if found possible the record would be given over the radio as part of the Golden Jubilee program.

The Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, read the report on Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee D. A. R. Schools.



### Report on Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee D. A. R. Schools

Satisfactory reports have been received from both Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee concerning the condition of the schools since my report to the October National Board. As you already know, immediately following the October Board meeting the dedication of new buildings took place at both Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith. These ceremonies were attended by our President General, and many of the National Board, a large number of loyal and interested Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as friends from the surrounding community. The Boys Dormitory and the Health House at Tamasee have been made possible by the Illinois and Pennsylvania Daughters. At Kate Duncan Smith the Model Farm Cottage, the Ball Teacherage, gifts of Indiana, and the addition to the school building made possible by Georgia and the National Officers Club, are all a credit to the Daughters of these respective states.

At Tamasee Mr. Cain reports that since the dedication the dormitory has been entirely completed, and owing to the severe cold spell the boys have been temporarily housed in the large basement room where they have heat and adequate shower and toilet facilities. This is a temporary arrangement pending the installation of the new furniture which is now being purchased. Since the first of November, due to the interest and activity of the State Chairman of Illinois, funds for most of the rooms have already been promised. A generous gift of \$500 from the Honorary Vice President General of Illinois, Mrs. Butterworth, will take care of the living room and study. In addition the furniture for the rumpled room, amount unspecified, and seven bedrooms, \$150 each, have already been taken care of. This leaves only two boys' bedrooms, one teacher's room, and the dormitory rooms in the attic to be provided for.

The Pennsylvania Health House is also completed and the nurse is beginning to use it for classes. The dental equipment has been moved to the treatment room, and other furniture for the building will be secured as quickly as possible. Battleship linoleum has been provided for all the floors. Detailed information as to the furniture needed to complete this building has not been received, but I have no doubt that this is being taken care of by the Pennsylvania Daughters. The health of the children has been excellent except for a mild flu epidemic and three operations for appendicitis.

Mr. Cain reports that the greatest need at present is for scholarships, gifts of \$15 per child for clothing, and cash contributions for running expenses. This last need is a pressing one as so many gifts are given for specific purposes, the school is often hard put to meet its current expenses.

At Kate Duncan Smith a change has been made by the Board of Trustees in the school management. Mr. Evans, formerly principal, has been promoted to the position of Superintendent, responsible only to the School Board, and therefore a direct representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. J. L. Clay, formerly

Superintendent of Education for Marshall County, has been made Principal. Mr. Clay is a product of Gunter Mountain, and received part of his higher education at Berea. He is a Phi Beta Kappa, and thoroughly qualified to serve in the capacity of Principal under the supervision of Mr. Evans. As you are aware, the salaries of the Principal and teachers are taken care of by the County Board of Education. From now on Mr. Evans, as Superintendent, will receive his salary directly from the Board of Trustees of Kate Duncan Smith School. This change will give Mr. Evans an opportunity to devote more time for speaking and promotional work for the school, and he will be the direct representative of the D. A. R. at the school and in the field work. He will make a thorough survey of the community and its needs, and from this study he will be able to plan and promote a better educational program for the Kate Duncan Smith School. He will still be in charge of the school and the Principal will work under his direct supervision.

Mr. Evans reports that the farm buildings have been completed. All the fence has been furnished, and will be erected just as soon as the weather permits. Many nice things have been said about the farm buildings and the practice farm in general. It has been referred to many times as one of the finest structures in the northern part of Alabama.

Special emphasis is being made this year on a drive against tuberculosis and hookworm. A survey brought out the fact that thirty per cent of the students were suffering from hookworm. Treatments are being given, and an active health and sanitary campaign started among the homes to try to eradicate this menace. This past week all of the students have undergone the tuberculin test as well as many people in the community. These examinations have been conducted in the health house under the supervision of the Red Cross nurse and the County Health Officer.

Some help is being received this year from the N. Y. A. The first of February a recreational leader will be provided, and several students are receiving assistance from this source.

From both schools comes word of the severe cold that has been experienced this winter. It has been below zero on Gunter Mountain, and Mr. Evans writes of his great concern over the inadequate heating system in the school building. The old stoves are very unsafe and a menace during excessively cold weather. To quote from a recent letter from Mr. Evans, "We have had snow all week, and still have plenty of it on the ground. Our students have been suffering in their cold classrooms. Oh, how much we do need an adequate and safe heating system." My continued and constant plea for Kate Duncan Smith is this heating system and the addition of the service wing to the present school building to house the lavatories and provide adequate sanitation.

Both Mr. Cain and Mr. Evans report a very happy Christmas season with many interesting boxes from the Daughters, so that adequate gifts were provided for all the children, which indeed shows a remarkable devotion on the part of our

members considering the number of children enrolled in these two schools. At Kate Duncan Smith with their five hundred children enough gifts were received to give one or more presents to each child in school. To quote again from Mr. Evans' letter, "For many of them it was the only indication they had that there was a Santa Claus. To all the little girls in the first and second grades we were able to give dolls. I have never seen a happier bunch of children." As there are two first and two second grade rooms at Kate Duncan Smith, you can readily see they must have had quite a doll show.

From time to time complaints have come to me over the delay in acknowledging the many gifts sent to our schools. I have made numerous investigations concerning this subject, and have found that in some cases the trouble is in the lack of a proper address being given, and in other cases it is perhaps due to lack of clerical help especially at times like Christmas. The great number of boxes received precludes the possibility of writing lengthy letters to each friend of the school, and I feel that if you receive an acknowledgment of the receipt of the box you should be happy in the knowledge that the joy of the gift is in the giving.

Word has just come to me that Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee are beneficiaries under the will, just filed for probate, of Hattie E. Dodge, a member of the Dixon Chapter, Dixon, Illinois. A bequest of \$3,000 has been made directly to each school with no qualifications thus leaving the ultimate use of the gift to the discretion of the respective Boards of Trustees.

ILEEN B. CAMPBELL,  
Chairman.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, called the roll, the representatives drawing for seating in the Continental Congress, with the following result:

Nos. 1-25	Nos. 26-50
16 Alabama	39 Arkansas
1 Arizona	35 Colorado
4 Connecticut	41 California
15 District of Columbia	34 Delaware
7 Georgia	27 Florida
23 Idaho	36 Illinois
8 Indiana	45 Iowa
25 Kansas	50 Kentucky
13 Louisiana	33 Maine
19 Maryland	49 Massachusetts
3 Michigan	30 Minnesota
9 Mississippi	38 Missouri
12 Montana	29 Nebraska
14 Nevada	43 New Hampshire
2 New Jersey	32 New Mexico
21 New York	40 North Carolina
5 North Dakota	42 Ohio
20 Oklahoma	47 Oregon
10 Pennsylvania	48 South Carolina
6 Rhode Island	46 Tennessee
24 South Dakota	28 Utah
11 Texas	37 Virginia
18 Vermont	44 West Virginia
22 Washington	26 Wyoming
17 Wisconsin	

31 Alaska, \* Canal Zone, China, Cuba, England, France, \* Germany, Hawaii, \* Italy, Philippine Islands, \* Puerto Rico.

\* Chapter Regents only. No state organization.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Victor Abbot Binford, read the report of that committee.

### Report of National Historical Magazine Committee

On January 26, 1940, the subscription list totaled 11,371. This is an increase of 133 since my last report. Nearly a thousand expirations occurred in the month of December—930 to be exact.

On December 26, 1939, a comparison was made between the total membership of the states as reported from the office of the Treasurer General on July 1, 1939, and the number of MAGAZINE subscribers. It was found that in only nine states was there ten per cent or more of the total membership subscribing to the MAGAZINE. Of these states, five had a total membership of less than 350. These two facts appearing in our December list show once again the necessity for intense activity on the part of the chapter chairmen in this particular month. If a careful check of dates in chapter subscription lists is made, the renewals may be sent before the card is removed from our files.

From a long and constant study of the subscription list, we always draw the same conclusion: the lack of responsibility of the individual member for the MAGAZINE. With our field workers, the chapter chairmen, lies the opportunity for the remedy of this vital need of our publication.

The blanks for the annual report have been mailed to the state chairmen. A meeting of the Magazine Committee was held on Wednesday, January 31, 1940.

The meeting of the Committee during Congress week will be held on Monday, April 15, at 3:00 p. m. in the National Board Room.

MARCIA R. BINFORD,  
Chairman.

Mrs. Geagley of Michigan moved *That the minutes of the National Board of Management be included as a part of the magazine makeup, instead of being printed as a supplement.* Seconded by Miss McMackin. Carried.

The President General announced that henceforth the minutes would be printed as part of the magazine.

The Treasurer General, Miss Schwarzwaelder, stated that by returning to the practice of printing the minutes in the magazine there would be a saving of \$400 each time, or a total of \$1,600 for the year.

Recess was taken at 12:40 p. m.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2:00 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Robert, presiding.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, read the report of the Committee appointed to investigate recognition of the Port of Seattle.

### Report of Committee to Investigate Recognition of Port of Seattle

Since the Americanization work at both Ellis and Angel Islands has been placed upon a firm foundation through the quota established by Continental Congress and loyally subscribed to by all States, and since these activities, particularly the Occupational Therapy provided at Ellis Island might suffer serious impairment if this particular work were extended to too many ports of entry, we recommend the following procedure after due consideration of the facts submitted by Mrs. Charles E. Head, third member of this committee:

That chapters in the States of Washington and Oregon desiring to render service to the Port of Seattle be permitted to do so and to receive official recognition by the National Society with the following provisions:

(1) That any chapters in the States of Washington and Oregon desiring to continue service at Angel Island be permitted to do so.

(2) That no States in the Northwest other than Washington and Oregon be permitted to divert their activities from Angel Island.

(3) That no part of the quota be used for Americanization work at the Port of Seattle.

(4) That the States of Washington and Oregon continue to subscribe to the quota.

(5) That no welfare worker be placed at the Port of Seattle.

MRS. JOSEPH TAYLOR YOUNG,  
California,

MRS. WARREN J. PERKINS,  
New Jersey,

MRS. CHARLES E. HEAD,  
Washington.

Mrs. Heaume read recommendation No. 14 of the Executive Committee:

*14. That the recommendations in the report of the committee appointed to investigate recognition of the Port of Seattle be approved, with the addition that the report of work accomplished at the Port of Seattle be made through the Ellis Island Committee.*

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Wallis. Adopted.

The President General reminded the members of deferred action on recommendation No. 7 of the Executive Committee:

*7. That the request of the Junior members for a Junior bar pin to be worn with the recognition pin and narrow ribbon while in active service as a member of a Junior group, be granted.*

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Duff.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Schermerhorn, displayed designs and the ribbon desired. Discussion followed as to the age limit of the Junior members and it was the consensus of opinion that none over the age of thirty-five years be considered a Junior.

The recommendation was adopted.

The Recording Secretary General read the following resolution:

*Whereas, Miss Hazel Rock, having served this*

*Society for thirty-two years, now retires of her own volition because of ill-health; and*

*Whereas, She has always been faithful and efficient in the discharge of her duties, loyal to all of the National Officers and every member, willing to give of her time and strength with no thought of time and labor; therefore, be it*

*Resolved, That a letter of appreciation be sent to Miss Rock from the National Board of Management.*

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Johnston. Adopted.

Mrs. Latimer of Connecticut moved *That the manufacture of a souvenir plate to give proper expression to the Fiftieth Anniversary of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be authorized.* Seconded by Mrs. Donahue. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. By vote of the National Board of Management the following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws are proposed for action by the Forty-ninth Continental Congress:

### Constitution

#### ARTICLE IV

Section 1, second line: Strike out the words "twenty-one Vice Presidents General" and insert "a First Vice President General, a Second Vice President General, a Third Vice President General, a Fourth Vice President General, a Fifth Vice President General." If amended Section 1, will read:

"The officers of this Society shall be a President General, a First Vice President General, a Second Vice President General, a Third Vice President General, a Fourth Vice President General, a Fifth Vice President General, a Chaplain General, a Recording Secretary General," . . . etc.

(Provided that the adoption of this amendment shall in no way affect the length of terms of those Vice Presidents General elected prior to the close of the Forty-ninth Continental Congress.)

Section 1, second paragraph: Strike out the words "Vice Presidents General" and insert the word "officers". If amended the paragraph will read:

"No two officers shall be residents of the same state or territory or of the District of Columbia, or of any country geographically outside of the United States."

(Provided that the adoption of this amendment shall not apply to officers elected prior to the close of the Fiftieth Continental Congress, 1941.)

#### ARTICLE VI

Section 1, third line: Strike out the words "other than Vice Presidents General". If amended the paragraph will read:

"This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of any Continental Congress, except one at which the officers are elected; provided" . . . etc.

### By-Laws

#### ARTICLE I

Section 1, seventh line: Insert the word "either" after the words "approved by" and strike out the

words "as the chapter may decide" in the eighth line, and insert the words "or by both, as prescribed by the chapter by-laws." If amended the sentence will read:

"If the application is made through a chapter it must be approved by either the chapter or its Board of Management, or by both, as prescribed by the chapter by-laws."

#### ARTICLE II

Section 1, first sentence: Strike out the words "with the exception of the Vice Presidents General," and beginning with the second sentence, strike out all of the remainder of the section. If amended section 1 will read:

"The officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot at the regular meeting of the Continental Congress every third year."

Section 3, fifth line: Strike out the words "except that of Vice President General,".

Section 3, sixth line: Insert the word "other" before the word "National" and insert the words "of a Vice President General or" before the words "of President General."

Section 3, seventh line: After the word "year" insert the sentence "A Vice President General shall be ineligible to any National office except that of President General until the expiration of at least one year." If amended section 3 will read:

"No member shall be eligible to a National office until she has been a member of the National Society for at least two years. No member shall be eligible to the same National office for two successive terms, and no member who has served one term in any National office, shall be eligible to any other National office, except that of a Vice President General or of President General, until the expiration of at least one year. A Vice President General shall be ineligible to any National office except that of President General until the expiration of at least one year. A member having served more than one-half of a term in a National office shall be deemed to have served a term."

(Provided that the adoption of this amendment shall not become effective until the close of the Fiftieth Continental Congress, 1941.)

Section 4, second sentence: Strike out the entire sentence. If amended section 4 will read:

"Nominations of candidates for office shall be from the floor. A majority of votes cast by ballot by members of the Continental Congress shall elect."

Section 6, third line: Insert the words "by ballot" after the words "two-thirds vote." If amended section 6 will read:

"In recognition of valuable service to the organization the title of Honorary President General may be conferred for life by a two-thirds vote by ballot at any Continental Congress upon a member who has held the office of President General."

Section 7: Strike out the entire section.

(Provided that the adoption of this amendment shall in no way affect the Honorary Vice Presidents General elected prior to the close of the Forty-ninth Continental Congress, 1940.)

Sections 8 and 9: Strike out the entire sections and insert a new section as follows:

"Should the office of President General become vacant, the First Vice President General shall become President General. The remaining Vice Presidents General shall succeed to the next higher rank. Vacancies in other National offices shall be filled by the National Board of Management until the next meeting of the Continental Congress, at least ten days' notice of the vacancy having been given in the call for the meeting of the National Board of Management. The election shall be by ballot."

#### ARTICLE III

Section 2, third line: Strike out the remainder of the section after the word "Management," and insert "the First Vice President General, or in her absence the other Vice Presidents General, in the order of their rank, shall perform the duties of President General. The Vice Presidents General may be assigned to direct committees, and to perform such duties as may be requested by the President General." If amended section 2 will read:

"In the absence of the President General from any meeting of the National Society or of the National Board of Management, the First Vice President General, or in her absence the other Vice Presidents General, in the order of their rank, shall perform the duties of President General. The Vice Presidents General may be assigned to direct committees, and to perform such duties as may be requested by the President General."

#### ARTICLE V

Section 7: Add paragraph (c) as follows: "A member in good standing whose membership lapses through the disbandment of her chapter may be reinstated by the National Board of Management in the same manner as a resigned member."

Section 10: Add a sentence at the end of the section as follows: "No refund shall be paid to a newly organized chapter for those members whose National dues for the current year were paid through another chapter."

#### ARTICLE IX

Section 2 (a), tenth line: Strike out the words "at large". If amended the sentence will read: "It shall be the duty of the Organizing Regent to secure at least twelve members who are desirous of forming a chapter."

Section 3: Strike out the entire paragraph and substitute the following: "A member of a chapter who wishes to become an organizing member of a new chapter, except one designated as an Organizing Regent, shall file with the Organizing Secretary General a signed statement attesting to the fact that, if and when such chapter is formed, she desires to be transferred to be an organizing member of the new chapter. Such a transfer shall not be made until the number of members sufficient to assure the formation of the new chapter has been secured. If the proposed chapter shall not be formed within the required time the status

of the member shall not be affected. To be appointed an Organizing Regent a chapter member must become a member at large."

## ARTICLE X

Section 1: Add a sentence at the end of the section as follows: "Should the office of State Regent become vacant the State Vice Regent shall become State Regent. Between meetings of the Continental Congress the National Board of Management shall have power to confirm the election of a State Regent or of a State Vice Regent elected to fill a vacancy."

Section 2: Add a sentence at the end of the section as follows: "No member shall hold, at the same time, two offices carrying a vote at the Annual State Conference."

The Recording Secretary General read a resolution submitted to the National Board of Management by the Thirty-fourth New York State Conference, asking that provision be made "to permit states wishing to do so, to provide in their By-Laws for the qualification of their former state regents as voting members of the state conference of the state organization".

The Recording Secretary General then read recommendation No. 15 of the Executive Committee:

15. That the National Board express its disapproval of the proposed amendment to the By-Laws as presented by the New York State Conference providing automatic vote for former State Regents at State Conferences.

Moved by Mrs. Heaume, seconded by Mrs. Nason. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, read a supplemental report.

## Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Number of applications verified .....	235
Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today:	
Originals .....	1,260
Supplementals .....	369
Total .....	1,629

ISABELLE C. NASON,  
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Nason stated there were fifteen less than same time last year, due to delay in sending applications in time to enable her to verify them; and moved *That the 235 additional applicants*

*whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,260 admitted on this day.* Seconded by Mrs. Schermerhorn. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Schwarzwaelder, moved *That four former members be reinstated.* Seconded by Mrs. Herrin. Carried.

Miss Schwarzwaelder stated that she had ten less reinstatements than last year; and reported 1,237 resigned; deceased, 841; reinstated, 231.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Schermerhorn, read a supplemental report.

## Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

My supplemental report is as follows:

The State Regent of Michigan requests the authorization of the chapter at Southfield Township, Franklin, Michigan, be cancelled.

The State Regent of Mississippi requests a chapter be authorized at Leland.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws, and are now presented for confirmation:

Le Portage, Riverside, Illinois.

Kansa, St. John, Kansas.

Ninnescah, Pratt, Kansas.

Three Flags, Southfield Township, Franklin, Michigan.

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN,  
Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Schermerhorn moved *The authorization of a chapter at Southfield Township, Franklin, Michigan, be cancelled; the authorization of a chapter at Leland, Mississippi, and the confirmation of four chapters.* Seconded by Mrs. Nason. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Nason, moved *That a letter of love and sympathy be sent to our Historian General Mrs. Duxbury.* Seconded by Mrs. Schermerhorn. Carried.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Sisson, moved *That a letter of love and sympathy in the illness of her daughter be sent Mrs. Dick, Vice President General.* Seconded by Mrs. Steele. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Heaume, read the minutes of February 1, 1940, which were approved as read.

The President General led in repeating All is Well Between Thee and Me.

Adjournment was taken at 4:45 p. m.

JULIA D. HEAUME,  
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.



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